

Mark Septimus Gadsden
Associate, Cambridge

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, NO. 293.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.

AT the MEETINGS of the BRISTOL ASSOCIATION of BAPTIST CHURCHES, held at Somerset-street, Bath, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of June, 1851;

The Rev. DAVID WASSELL, Moderator;

It was resolved—

That this Association, considering Slavery an atrocious violation of human rights and liberties, and a serious hindrance to the diffusion of religious truth, records its utter abhorrence of the evil, and its deep lamentation, that so many professed pastors and churches of Christ in America continue to uphold it, especially since it believes that, but for the support of professors of religion, slavery would speedily be abolished.

That it desires to express its condemnation of the iniquitous provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its surprise and indignation that ministers of the gospel of peace and love are found to sanction it, both from the pulpit and the press.

That it records its respect and admiration for all those courageous friends of the slave who have resolved, at whatever cost, to disregard an edict, obedience to which would be a violation of divine law; and calls upon Christians of every denomination in America, to co-operate with the noble bands of Abolitionists in different parts of their country, in achieving the speedy, entire, and perpetual extinction of slavery throughout their vast and growing community.

That it refuses to hold Christian fellowship with any ministers of churches who hold their fellow men in bondage, or who are known to support the Fugitive Slave Law Bill, or to identify themselves in any other way with the abominable evils of slavery.

That the resolutions now passed be advertised in the *Bristol Examiner*, the *Nonconformist*, and the *Patriot*, newspapers.

C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of the MINISTERS and MESSENGERS of the LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE ASSOCIATION of BAPTIST CHURCHES, held in Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, June 10 and 11, 1851, the Rev. J. ACKWORTH, LL.D., in the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted *mem. con.*—

1. That this Association, recognising the equal rights of all men, as children of one common Parent, and partakers of one common nature, contemplate with mingled grief and indignation the enslavement of the negro population of the American States; denounce, as a refinement of cruelty, the iniquitous provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law; and solemnly resolve to hold no church-fellowship with those professing Christians, whether ministers or members of churches, who are known to abet that national crime.

2. That we avail ourselves of this present opportunity of renewing our protest against all legislative endowments and establishments of religion, as a violation of New Testament Law, an infringement of Christian liberty, and an injury inflicted alike on the church and the world.

3. That we view with concern the reviving power and aggressive efforts of Popery—that great anti-Christian system, which is not more opposed to "the truth as it is in Jesus," than to the present and everlasting welfare of mankind; and, while condemning a resort to political agency as a means of repression, earnestly command to the churches the faithful and devout use of those "weapons which are not carnal, but which are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

4. That we regard with deep interest and cordial approbation the exertions now in progress with the design of substituting arbitration for the settlement of international differences, in the room of that appeal to physical force which has desolated the fairest territories, impeded the advancement of civilization, and brought dishonour upon the Christian name.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION. :
APUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1851, to consider the present aspects of the Educational Question.

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Objections to a system of free education for the people, based on general or local taxation. Introduced by CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 293.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

SPLENDID PRINCIPLES ON SHOW.

In some of the dashing shops, both on the City side and on the West of Temple Bar, tempting articles are displayed in the windows ticketed at an extraordinary low price. Ladies—and, to confess the truth, gentlemen too—who have a passion for "cheap bargains," are often thereby seduced into the interior, rejoicing in that good luck which has put within their reach so high a prize at so ridiculously low a figure. They enter, and gravely demand of the fashionably-dressed shopman such and such an article exhibited in the shop-front, tendering at the same time the specified amount of cash. They are a little surprised to find themselves supplied from some other part of the building than that in which the object which took their fancy was displayed; and upon examination, made either then upon the spot, or afterwards at home, of their intended or actual purchase, they discover a wretched substitute, which, instead of being a bargain, is dear at any price.

Our present Government seems to have borrowed a hint from these dishonest shopkeepers. They have a set of principles for display to the public, and another set for actual business in Parliament. They hang out goodly sentiments, and sometimes choice and valuable maxims, to attract the confidence and please the taste of society at large; and if foolishly deceived by their bait, you ask a delivery in the shape of law of what strikes you as so desirable, they palm off upon you a miserable pretence, or else entertain you with the flimsiest excuses. Behind the counters, or, in other words, on the Ministerial Parliamentary bench, they treat you as if you were born to be cheated. In their shop-front, or, on the platform out of doors, they give utterance at the cheapest possible rate to the best possible sentiments. Perhaps, no set of men in office ever kept on hand a larger assortment of show principles than they, and certainly none ever made so little use of them in legislation.

We might produce so many illustrations of this as would divert us from our present purpose. Lord John Russell's memorable "November letter," followed by his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, will instantly occur to the minds of all. But we purpose to take a more recent instance. We will listen to Lord John for a moment or two as he holds forth on the platform of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—one of our oldest voluntary associations, flourishing under Church patronage, and thoroughly devoted to High Church doctrines and policy—and having done so, we will betake ourselves to St. Stephen's, and notice the practical interpretation put upon the maxims of his colleague by Sir George Grey. In the former instance, we learn with satisfaction, and give our heartiest assent to what we hear, that the readiest and the surest way of overcoming error, and firmly establishing truth, is to circulate without check the word of God. In the latter, a monopoly of the printing of that word is unblushingly maintained and defended by pleas without truth, and arguments without reason.

On Tuesday se'nights, as announced very briefly

in the Postscript of our last number, Mr. Hume moved in the House of Commons, that the Royal Patent which confers upon a certain individual a monopoly of the printing of the Scriptures, be cancelled. It might have been supposed that Lord John, whose mind was even then, no doubt, glowing with the generous and manly truth to which he meant presently to give expression in another place, would rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded him of making a glorious deed the precursor of a just and manly utterance of belief; and that he would have seen the wisdom of so meeting Mr. Hume's request, as that he might have gone to the annual meeting of the society alluded to, and testified that he had consented to do what would much more effectually promote its object than anything, even the most eloquent, which he could say. The noble lord, however, like some others, appears to be predestined to miss opportunities—so he devolved upon the Home Secretary the task of finding excuses for resisting Mr. Hume's motion. This task Sir George Grey executed with his usual facility and felicity. He gave, as a ground for continuing the monopoly, a reason which does not exist in *fact*—and, as an excuse for not immediately abolishing it, he put forward a statement which, before the close of a short debate, was amply refuted by a gentleman who, for the nonce, appeared amongst his supporters. Of course he obtained the result he looked for, and the patentee may glory in an indefinite respite of his doom.

Sir George, crammed for the purpose, we suppose, by his subordinates, pleaded, on behalf of the monopoly, the importance of holding some guarantee for the integrity of the sacred text. With about as much pertinence to the question in hand, he might have dilated upon the necessity of keeping a squadron of ships in the Mediterranean. The answer to Sir George is short and decisive. The patentee gives *no* security whatever for the accuracy of his work. He is bound by no stipulations, he is responsible to no authority, he is exposed to no penalty. He may omit, or add, or interpolate, without violating the terms on which he holds his exclusive privilege; and, in point of fact, his Bibles are *not accurate*. Mistakes by hundreds are to be counted in them—and, as might have been anticipated, protection, in this instance, has been the bane of the very thing which it undertook to favour.

But the Home Secretary has another string to his bow. He says that the Scriptures are now as cheap as they can be, and that, therefore, no sufficient motive exists for cancelling the patent. On the other hand, Sir Robert Inglis avers that an immense sum of public money would be required to compensate the patentee for the loss of the large profits which his establishment annually returns to him. Which of these advocates of monopoly is most likely to be right, may be gathered, we think, from other considerations than those which spring out of their respective statements. In what other department, let us ask, has active competition been outdone, in the cheapness of its results, by a strict monopoly? Where has it failed to furnish a better article, and at a lower price? Besides, was not this pretence set up, and strenuously persisted in, before the late reduction in the price of Bibles? Were we not then told that calculations, which have subsequently been proved to be moderate in the extreme, were preposterously extravagant? And are we not now purchasing Bibles at a cost far lower than that which was once assigned as the *ne plus ultra* of possibility? We need not, however, dwell upon this point. Mr. Childs has dealt with it in his letter to Sir George Grey, a copy of which appears in our columns. It may suffice to remark that the opposition of Government to Mr. Hume's proposal was based upon pleas which may be correctly designated, "frivolous and vexatious;" and that Lord John's speech out of doors, and his colleague's flimsy sophistry within, exhibit the two sides of ministerial character in close contiguity, and in perfect contrast—nobleness of speech for the multitude—meanness of practice in Parliament. A splendid shop-front, and a beggarly stock—or,

in the words of the homely proverb, "Great cry and little wool."

THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

This ancient society, incorporated on the 16th of June, 1701, has been celebrating its third jubilee during the past week. The celebrations commenced with a service in Westminster Abbey, on the morning of Monday se'nights, when the Bishop of London preached to a crowded congregation. On Tuesday, a public meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; his Royal Highness Prince Albert presiding. Long before two o'clock—the hour for the commencement of the meeting—the hall was crowded to excess. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and was received with immense applause, the organ playing the National Anthem. A few moments after the Prince had taken his seat, Lord J. Russell came upon the platform, and was much cheered. After prayers had been read by the Bishop of London, the Royal Chairman rose to open the proceedings of the meeting. His address was as follows:—

My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—We are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal Charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favour which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of a hundred and fifty years [hear]. We are met, at the same time, to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our state [cheers]. This society was first chartered by that great man William III. [cheers]—the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of [loud cheers]—by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and there were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution and of our Protestant faith [loud cheers]. Having thus placed the country upon a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet her enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that colonial empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness; and honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church [renewed cheers]. The first jubilee of the society fell in times when religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lux morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith [hear, hear], treating with indifference, and even with ridicule, the most sacred objects. Still this Society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people [hear, hear]. The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by the British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother-country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil [cheers]. Yet this society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements [hear, hear]. This, the third jubilee, falls in a happier epoch [hear, hear]—when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled [hear, hear]—and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilization of mankind [cheers]—to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions and are sending their people [cheers]—for the first time recognising their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same [loud cheering]. And this civilization rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity [cheers]; the blessings of which are now carried by this society to the vast territories of India and Australasia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race [hear, hear]. While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad

—we cannot help deplored that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilization we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions [hear], and attacks from without [hear]. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare [cheers], so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel, and the unfettered right of its use [cheers]. The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled [hear]. To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task, as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world [hear, hear]. Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony which reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the Church [great and long-continued applause].

The Report read by the Secretary described the objects of the society to be, the extension of the English Episcopate abroad, the education of missionary candidates, and the augmentation of the Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Fund. It appears that the colonial bishoprics had increased from 2 in 1801 to 24 in 1851, and that the expenditure of the society had increased from £2,500 to £65,000 per annum, besides £20,000 appropriated annually for special purposes; and the number of missionaries acting for the society was 389.

The Bishop of London, who proposed the first resolution, expressed his pleasure that the society's third jubilee had fallen upon a year which would be ever memorable, from the successful issue of the Great Exhibition. He had spoken so fully in his sermon in Westminster Abbey that he had hardly anything remaining to say; he had shot his arrows, and his quiver was well nigh empty.

Lord John Russell, in seconding the resolution, referred to the vast extent of the operations of the society. The benefits that they were enabled to give were not confined to members of the Church of England, but extended to Christians of other communions. They had done right, as his Royal Highness had said, in founding the society upon the rock of the Church. In founding it upon that rock they held forth a beacon by which those who might navigate the surrounding seas would find succour and safety. One consideration he begged to put before them, as it was a consideration of hope and promise for the future:—

After Christianity had been first promulgated, it pleased Almighty God to allow many of those territories which were under Christian rule, in which Christian bishops preached, in which Christian people worshipped, to be overrun by infidel and Mahometan conquerors, and to be subdued under the sword and the power of those who denied, who scoffed at, and who sought to triumph over, Christianity. Those parts of history are melancholy to read, and one would fain wish, in looking into the future, to think that from such dangers we should be hereafter free. Sir, I think those arts which have been spoken of, those arts which have accompanied Christianity, which enabled our ancestors, once rude and barbarous, to overcome the resistance of matter, and, by the aid of science, have enabled us to show those wonders of civilization which we have seen in the present year [hear], will be a security for the maintenance of that Christianity: and I think we never need dread that any barbarous or infidel power will, by means of the sword, again extend an empire where Christianity at present rules [loud cries of "Hear"].

Earl Grey and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert referred to the value of the society in its relation to emigrants; and the Bishop of Oxford enforced the necessity of having a native ministry in heathen lands. His lordship also alluded to the Royal Chairman's remark concerning the internal dissensions of the Church:—

Something has been said of divisions, and sorrows, and griefs of heart, and God knows how they press on those to whom, in any degree, the duty of governing at this time is committed [hear, hear]; but let us not look only at the gloomy side. In some respects these things are the necessary correlative of intense and active life [hear]. There had been times of greater quietness in the Church, but were they always times of equal activity? [hear.] There had been times of greater union; but when men were asleep, they did not find out their disunion [hear]. Never let us believe that this nation of England, or this Church of England, is forsaken of God, when they were doing the works for Him which at this moment, they were permitted to do [hear]. A converting earth, a church spreading itself into every land, a multiplied episcopate, God's word every day translated into a new tongue, and articulated by new mouths—these were not the signs of a deserted or a failing church [hear]. This third Jubilee, interesting many a poor Churchman in every part of this wide-spread empire, and presided over by the Prince, is a sign of God's presence with us, an omen, and a promise of united and successful work, which may enable us to throw aside with thankful, though with humble, hearts, ten thousand auguries of evil [cheers].

Sir R. Inglis, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Tennessee, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Chichester, followed, the Bishop of London putting the various resolutions to the meeting.

His Royal Highness, in acknowledging the vote of thanks for his services, said, it had been very gratifying to him to preside, to listen to the eloquent speeches which had been made, and to witness the expressions of enthusiasm with which noble and

religious sentiments had been received. He saw in all this, pledges for further exertions in this cause.

The Archbishop then pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting terminated.

The jubilee services were continued on Wednesday afternoon by a grand musical service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs attended in state, and there was present a large number of the aristocracy and gentry. The service was performed by the united choirs of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the Chapel Royal. The Psalms were by Hayes, and the usual anthem by Farrant. An theme by Handel were also sung before and after the sermon, which was preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. The collection at the doors amounted to £171, which, with £280 on Monday at Westminster Abbey, and £108 at St. Martin's Hall, makes the total of £559. In the evening, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the dignitaries of the Church and members of the society. There were upwards of 170 persons present. On Sunday, forty-four sermons were preached on behalf of the society at various metropolitan churches. Among the preachers were the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, and several bishops and eminent clergymen.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND HIS SYNOD.

The bishop has replied to the recusant among his clergy, and the generally rebellious laity of his diocese, from the head of the dinner table. His lordship has been holding a triennial visitation at Exeter; and, according to custom, afterwards entertained the clergy of that district at the Royal Hotel. The Rev. J. Young proposed his lordship's health, which was received vociferously and up-standing. From the bishop's reply we select the smartest passages.

Mr. Young had spoken of the Synod as an experiment. To that term the bishop did not object; but added, "It was an experiment which times called upon me to make—'Au profecturus sim, nescio, mallem successum mihi quam fidem decesserit'" [applause]. He wished to avoid differences; but must remark on what was notorious—what had occurred, at assemblies of persons calling themselves the laity of England:—

Now, I have the highest opinion of the rights of the real laity of the Church of England, or of the Church at large. I hold that the laity, considered as they ought to be—namely, as the faithful members of the Church—have great rights, great privileges—aye, and I will say, ought to have great powers. But then, as in all cases in which privileges or powers belong to any description of persons, those persons must be prepared for the exercise of those powers and the enjoyment of those privileges [applause]. It is a great mistake to suppose that all those not in holy orders are the laity; the laity are the sound and faithful members of the Church not in holy orders; and those who act in defiance of the Church, in direct hostility to her governors, are not the laity—they are merely unordained persons. I do not scruple to say this, because it is not possible to be ignorant of the strong indication of feeling, on the part of persons who fancy themselves the laity, who fancy themselves Churchmen, but whose proceedings have been, in fact (I say it most seriously, yet most sorrowfully, without a particle of irritation, from the bottom of my heart), and as I deem them most sinful, because most schismatic [applause]. They are not the laity who dare attempt to raise agitation against their bishop and their clergy in carrying into effect a measure which the bishop and his clergy believe to be lawful in the exercise of powers which belong to them; aye, and which these individuals themselves can hardly with any face declare to be unlawful; because we know it has been declared, from the highest legal authority, that this synod is lawful. I will not enter further into the question of the legality of the synod, but I must say that those who have been foremost to create an agitation of the most offensive, the most turbulent, and decidedly of an unchristian character, cannot be called laymen of the Church of England [applause]. I have not read the reports of any one of the meetings to which I refer, and I take my notion of them from the general statement which has reached me, in a little pamphlet sent to men, entitled, "The Synod no Treason." There I read this passage: "The supremacy of the Queen has no limits, the Queen is supreme both in things temporal and in matters of faith." And added to this authority, it is said to have been so stated by a gentleman in a speech, I think at Exeter—a gentleman of great consideration, of whom I know something, and of whose understanding, as well as principles, I know sufficient not to think it possible he could have said anything so absurd, even if he said anything so totally contrary to Christian views. No man in this room values more, or would do more to sustain, the true rights of the Queen, in the exercise of her supremacy, than myself; but when I hear it said that the Queen is supreme in matters of faith, I repel the assertion with all the power which I can command [loud applause]. Do I say this lightly? Have I no authority for saying this? Why, it happened a day or two since, in a leisure hour at Port Eliot, I took down an author, very different from those which I ordinarily consult—"Bacon on the Controversies of the Clergy"; and there I found the passage which I shall read. He is dealing with the notion that the Crown, forsooth, can be an authority in matters of faith. Lord Bacon says: "I demand if a civil State should receive the preaching of the word and baptism, and interdict and exclude the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, were not men bound, upon danger of their souls, to draw themselves to congregations where they might celebrate this mystery, and not to content themselves with that part of God's worship which the magistrate had authorized?" If it were not so, Julian the Apostate might have extinguished the Christian name, and destroyed the Christian Church [applause]. I will not believe that these words—"The Queen is supreme in matters of faith"—were spoken under the worst intoxication of popular feeling, at a moment when the speaker was anxious for the miserable

cries of a mob; but, I repeat, I have too much confidence in the principles and sense of the individual to whom they are ascribed, to suppose they were really uttered. Just one other sentence of my Lord Bacon. He is alluding here to agitating the populace. As if, too, meetings were meetings of the laity, where every honest Dissenter calling himself a Churchman, and the more honest Dissenter avowing himself not a Churchman, equally attends, equally swells the clamour:—"Whatsoever be pretended, the people are no meet arbitrators, but rather the quiet, modest, and private assemblies and conferences of the learned. *Qui apud incapaces loquitur, non discepit, sed calumniatur.*" That is the opinion of my Lord Bacon—an authority to which the sages of Torquay and Exeter ought to pay some deference [hear, hear, and a laugh].

He then turned to the more congenial subject—the rights of the "true laity, the faithful unordained sons of the Church." He trusted the time would come when the great body of the people of England would answer to this description; but he should be in his grave long first. He remembered how St. Cyprian and all the ancient Fathers regarded the laity as so deserving of confidence that they never did anything without consultation with them, except as respecting the guardianship of truth—a trust which they could not permit any other than themselves to guard; even St. Cyprian, who was most anxious for the counsel of the Presbyters and the concurrence of the laity, never dreaming of letting them decide matters of faith. Barrow, in the greatest work ever written on the Romish controversy—"Barrow on the Supremacy of the Pope"—thus spoke:—

"Every bishop in his own church did act freely, according to his will and discretion, with the advice of his ecclesiastical senate, and with the consent of his people (the which he did use to consult) without being controllable by any other, or accountable to any, further than his obligation to uphold the verity of Christian profession, and to maintain fraternal communion in charity and peace with neighbouring churches, did require." It is to that (continued the bishop) that I look as the point to which all our efforts should be directed. We should strive to recover the purity, the simplicity, and the power, in its genuine sense, of the Church—not the power of the clergy, far less of the bishop, but of the real Church—bishop, clergy, and laity, united in one common object for the good of their common Church; and to the laity, as the great body, should be paid great attention and great deference; and I declare I do not believe a man in this country exists more anxious to have the real authority of the real laity than I am, as I am sure there is not one who would go further than I would to obtain it [applause].

After a few other toasts, the bishop again rose, and proposed the health of the "Deans Rural," and with many kindly expressions, urged them to prepare for the Synod, that too oppressive a burden might not fall upon so old a man. Once more he rose to dismiss them, with a good-humoured little speech. He must be guilty of excess in again drinking all their good healths. He was not presumptuous enough to believe, nor had he any right to expect—although it had pleased God to bless him with good health for so many years—that he would be spared for three years longer. If he should be spared, he heartily hoped, at his next Visitation, to see the same faces as he now saw, for he saw as many friends as he saw faces.

His lordship then withdrew, and the same evening returned to Bishopstowe. His excellent health, we are told by the local chronicler, was matter of general remark.

The bishop's old adversary, Mr. Gorham, in addition to joining with some of his clerical neighbours in opposition to the Synod, has favoured his diocesan with a very long epistle from the vicarage of Bramford Speke. He "feels bound to protest against this projected measure;" first, because he has a very strong impression of the illegality of a diocesan Synod assembled without permission of the Crown; secondly, because if that were admitted, there exists no precedent for constituting it by election, representation, or *ex-officio* membership:—

The Church of England might, indeed, with reason tremble for her catholicity, while she watches anxiously these proceedings, were the clergy of this single western diocese calmly to acquiesce in this anomalous (if not illegal) act of its bishop; and were they silently to permit a synod to be convened, chiefly for "One Great Question" (as your lordship terms it in your circular to your archdeacons), or "mainly for the purpose of making "A Declaration" (as you denominate it in your pastoral letter) of adherence to an article of the Nicene creed, which you extravagantly "consider to have been virtually denied when her Majesty decided as she did," by affixing her sign manual to the late judgment. . . . Even the agitation of the "one great question," which has already been decided by supreme ecclesiastical authority, and on which, therefore, no subordinate authoritative conclusion could be attained, would, from that very circumstance, be replete with the mischievous influence of a theological controversy, without the possibility of an effective issue. If your lordship's anticipated pseudo-synodal proceeding be not positively illegal, it is discriminated from illegality by a very thin covering:

*Periculoso plenum opus ales
Tractas: et incidis per ignes
Suppositos cineri dolos.*

The treacherous crust may break in suddenly under your feet, and the flames may burst out before your lordship or your assembled delegates dream of danger.

He concludes with the declaration, "I cannot hesitate to declare decidedly, but respectfully, that I consider the calling into existence such an Ecclesiastical Convention, affecting to represent this diocese, to be an arbitrary act, eversive of the supremacy of the Crown, contrary to the usages of the Church, and destructive of the privileges of the clergy." He qualifies the usual subscription, "your lordship's obedient servant," with the proviso, "in all things lawful and honest."

The bishop has sent to each of the rural deans copies of the declaration on baptism, which it is intended to present to the Synod; with the request that it may not be suffered to reach the public press. The *Western Times*, however, has given it to the world; but we have devoted space enough for this week to the Bishop of Exeter and his Synod.

KETTERING.—A vestry was summoned in this town, on the 18th inst., to lay a church-rate. The opponents of church-rates immediately obtained a considerable number of the following tracts, "It's the Law," "Questions about Church-rates," "Noel on Church and State," and "The Age of Bribery," and circulated them freely. Large placards were posted on the walls; and a subscription of £20 was raised to oppose the rate. On the day of meeting—a large company having assembled—the rector said that though the roof of the church greatly needed repair it was not included in the estimate, which was limited to expenses at common interest to the whole parish. These were for the repair of the clock, the chimes, and one of the bells. The use of the bells had formerly been refused to Dissenters, but the rector declared they should be free to all while he had the control of them. The estimate amounted to £64. A rate of 2d., and afterward of 1d., was proposed. It was then suggested that the Dissenters would not object to give something towards the expenses specified, if the rate were withdrawn. The Church party pleaded hard and almost piteously to be allowed the rate, assuring the Dissenters that they would give them no trouble, and not at all disguising the fact that they could not get the money from their own friends without a rate. On this point, however, the Dissenters were quite firm, and it was decided, after an amusing discussion of two hours, that £25 should be raised by Dissenters, and that the churchwardens should obtain the remainder as they best could, the rector becoming answerable for a part of the amount.—From a Correspondent.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—The Rev. Tennyson Cuffe, late incumbent of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Kennington-lane, deservedly popular as a minister, has recently seceded from the Church of England and joined the connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. He has taken a room for religious services near the Elephant and Castle, and we understand that he is preparing for publication the reasons that have induced his secession.

THE WESLEYAN REFORM BAZAAR.—(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)—As the time for this event approaches, we are glad to find the interest increases. The friends have been working with a willingness and earnestness worthy of the noble cause which animates them. The display is likely to be a magnificent one; and we advisedly counsel our friends in the country to put off their visit to the Metropolis till the second week in July; and we recommend both them and the London friends, to defer any contemplated purchase, till they have had an opportunity of inspecting the varied objects which fair fingers have collected, and equally fair fingers will display before them. There will, we believe, be about thirty stalls in all, covering the area of the spacious and elegant Hanover-square-rooms. . . . We need scarcely remind those friends who wish but have not yet contributed to the forthcoming Bazaar, that, as it opens on the 8th July, they have but little time, if they intend to be represented at it. We shall be happy to receive contributions, either in money or goods; or they can be sent to the indefatigable Secretary, Mrs. William Gandy, 21, Spital-square.

CURIOS INSTANCE OF PRIESTLY CONTROL.—At a meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians, on Tuesday week, the clerk, after reading over the notices of marriage, said that a man, whose notice had been read over three times, had been to him, and to his surprise, requested him to read over a fresh notice of marriage with another woman, as the Catholic priest had forbidden his first choice; and, although he was told he could please himself, and that the priest had nothing to do with it, he persisted that the priest would not allow his marriage with any other woman, and he, therefore, could not marry her. His second notice was accordingly read a first time on Tuesday.—*Leicester Mercury*.

The *Freeman* enumerates the names of three Roman Catholic archbishops, fifteen bishops, and twenty-two Irish members, who have already declared themselves in favour of a "Catholic Defence Association."

THE REV. MR. MANNING, late Archdeacon Manning, who recently seceded from the Established Church, was ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Wiseman, on Saturday last, at the Oratory in King William-street, and celebrated mass on Monday, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, in Farm-street, in the presence of a numerous auditory.

THE AUTHOR OF "ALTON LOCKE" IN THE PULPIT.—A series of discourses on "The Messages of the Church" are in course of delivery on Sunday evenings, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The sermon last Sunday evening was by the Rev. C. Kingsley, author of the "Saints' Tragedy," "Alton Locke," and other popular works; and the subject of the evening, "The Message of the Church to Labourers." The preacher selected for his text Luke x. 16—19. From this description by Christ himself of his mission, the preacher deduced the principles of "freedom, equality, and brotherhood"—natural, moral, and political. These, he said, were embodied in the institutions of the Church—an open Bible, baptism, and the Lord's Supper. By those,

he contended, the Church protested alike against the tyranny and pride of her own priests, the arbitrary rule of kings, the class-legislation of aristocrats, and the selfishness of the rich and respectable. He exhorted the working classes to hope, on the ground of these embodied principles, for their political and social rights; and assured them that many young and influential men, in the intellectual and affluent classes, touched by the true significance of the Church's services, had consecrated themselves to the "noble cause of the people." While he was pronouncing the Benediction, the Rev. Mr. Drew hastily quitted the communion-table for the reading-desk, and, as the congregation was about to disperse, claimed their attention. He said he had a very painful duty to perform. As minister of that church, in fidelity to the bishop of the diocese, he must protest against the discourse they had heard as most imprudent, for the most part untrue, and anything but what he expected from the announcement of the subject. The effect upon the audience may be imagined. Mr. Kingsley offered not a word in reply, but stood with folded arms and beetling brow looking down upon his protesting brother—a striking scene, and a melancholy comment on what had gone before. The crowded congregation broke up in much excitement; the greater part discussing the affair in groups until the reappearance of Mr. Kingsley from the vestry. As he passed along the aisle and through the street, he received many audible expressions of sympathy and admiration.

DISTURBANCES IN STEPNEY CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon the large and ancient parish church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, was the scene of a very disgraceful disturbance, arising out of the appointment of an afternoon lecturer, who was upon that occasion to preach for the first time. It is known that the parishioners of Stepney claim the right of appointing an afternoon lecturer, and have recently elected the Rev. S. G. Poole to the office, in opposition to the Rev. Richard Lee, the rector, for whom Mr. Poole had for some time officiated as curate, and become very popular. In consequence of a representation made to the Bishop of London, his lordship, in the first instance, refused to license him, and the rector openly avowed his intention of refusing him the use of his pulpit if he were licensed. The objections of the bishop were at length removed; but still the Rev. Mr. Lee declined to give way, and persisted in refusing Mr. Poole the use of the pulpit. On Saturday morning a printed circular announced to the neighbourhood that Mr. Poole would enter on his duties next day, and at three o'clock the church was crowded. Mr. Poole read prayers without interruption, and at the appointed time proceeded into the vestry-room for the purpose of changing his surplice. About the same time the Rev. Mr. Lee, who had sat at the altar during the reading of the prayers, ascended the pulpit, to the great surprise of the congregation. A hymn was given out and sung, and the last tones of the organ had scarcely ceased to vibrate, when the rector rose in the pulpit for the purpose of giving utterance to the usual prayer. The congregation immediately rose, and some gentleman in the gallery called out to those below, "Out, out," and pointed to the western door. A general movement was made in that direction, and a great portion of the congregation had left amidst a suppressed murmur, which was answered by a "Hush, hush," from others, until some foolish and wrong-headed individuals near the western end of the church began hissing and groaning. The rector attempted to address them, but was met with a perfect storm of hissing and groaning, interrupted with cries of "No Puseyism!" "No Popish beasts!" Great confusion ensued, and the remainder of the congregation broke up into groups and began discussing the question at issue, and severely condemned the conduct of the rector, who, finding himself unable to obtain a hearing, left the pulpit and seated himself on the stairs, where he was immediately surrounded by a number of gentlemen, some remonstrating and others questioning him. The entrance of a funeral procession at four o'clock restored quiet. While this service was proceeding, Mr. Lee rose from his seat on the pulpit stairs and proceeded towards the vestry. The congregation then quietly dispersed. The Rev. Mr. Poole was standing near the communion table when the disturbance commenced, and finding the pulpit already occupied by the rector, left the church and went into the vestry, where he remained until the congregation had departed.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ESSEX.—Sir E. N. Buxton has published in the *Essex Herald* a letter to the electors of South Essex, which sets at rest the doubts entertained as to the hon. baronet contesting the division when a dissolution of Parliament arrives. Sir Edward distinctly declares he is prepared to offer himself again when the proper time arrives, though he does not seem to anticipate an early dissolution. He then proceeds to state, that in his opinion a 5s. duty, as contemplated by Lord Stanley, would confer little, if any, benefit on the occupiers of land—that the price of corn would be only slightly increased by it—that the reduction in rents and expenses which is now taking place, and which will, as time goes on, be still greater would be interrupted—and concludes his address as follows:—"I am bound, moreover, to say, that I am fully convinced of the benefits conferred by the measure of Free-trade on the working classes of this country; and, whatever Protectionist orators may tell you, I am satisfied that the people of England will never consent to return to that system of high Protection which you are sometimes encouraged to expect."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meetings of this body have just been held in the great town of Dundee. The business was opened by a proposal by the Rev. G. Cullen, to appoint three brethren as trustees for the *Congregational Magazine*, which, however, came to nothing. The Rev. Henry Wight next submitted a resolution on "the better support of pastors," which, after considerable discussion, was adopted; it was to the effect that a more extensive application of the scriptural practice of the strong helping the weak, would go far to remedy the evil, and hence the committee of the Union was directed to use every means for impressing on the churches a sense of the necessity of a larger scale of pastoral remuneration, and that each district committee appoint three of their number, one pastor and two laymen, as a sub-committee to put themselves in communication with churches not now receiving aid from the Union, proffering to them such an amount of help as shall enable them to provide their pastors with sufficient salaries, on condition of their raising, by their own efforts, what shall be considered a fair proportion—a plan somewhat analogous to that of the Free Church Sustentation Fund. The Report stated that £932 had been devoted to the aid of twenty-four churches in the Lowlands, and to itineracy. To the Islands and Highlands £781 had been appropriated in aid of the poor churches and itineracy. The whole expenditure for the direct objects of the Union during the year had been £1,843, and among the assets were the legacies of the late Mr. M'Laren, Edinburgh, £97 6s. 4d.; and of the late Rev. Francis Dick, £165 7s. 10d. The Theological Academy, as usual, formed part of the business. There were reported in the institution twelve students, comprising three from Dr. Wardlaw's church alone, and nine from the other churches. It was stated that the number who completed their course at the University before entering the academy is greater than usual. But the committee take the opportunity of inculcating, with much earnestness, the propriety of young men qualifying themselves for their academic studies, assuring them that if this be not done, either health will give way, or some valuable department of education will be neglected. Of these students nine have been entirely supported, and three have been self-sustained. The amount of self-sustentation being so small, the committee again appeal to the churches for enlarged contributions. Professor Thompson, on the occasion, delivered an interesting address, containing an account of the studies of the class in Biblical literature, with remarks on the use of these studies, and a reply to some objections. The examination was presided over by Mr. Lothian, of St. Andrew's, and Mr. Anderson, of New Lanark; and their Report is highly satisfactory. The year closes with a balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to £2 10s. 3d.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL IN THE CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON.—This place of worship has been opened by a series of interesting services, extending from the 8th to the 17th of June. Sermons were preached by the Revs. James Bennett, D.D., Joseph Waddington, late missionary of the London Missionary Society in Berbice, Samuel Luke, Alexander Fletcher, D.D., William Forster, T. W. Jenkyn, D.D., and B. S. Hollis. The congregations were numerous and attentive, and the collections, considering that no permanent congregation has as yet been gathered, encouraging. The Rev. E. Davies, who originated the undertaking, commenced his stated ministry there on Sunday last. The building is substantial and commodious. It will seat about 800 adults, and 200 children. Its cost is to be about £2,600. A considerable sum has been already contributed by friends in various parts of the metropolis, and of the country; but about £1,300 is still required to meet the demands upon the committee. Towards this sum the London Congregational Chapel Building Society have engaged to contribute £700, (viz. £400, as a gift, and £300 as a loan) so soon as the other portion shall have been raised.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of this institution was held at the College, on Wednesday. John Clapham, Esq., J.P., Leeds, was called to the chair. The Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, opened the meeting with prayer. The two retiring students read papers—Mr. Wilson on "The New Testament, the only legitimate authority for the polity of the Christian Church;" Mr. Bowen on "Inspiration, the objective and subjective theories." The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, delivered an address on the Reformation, as developed in the life and writings of Calvin. The reports of the committee, examiners, and treasurer, were of a very satisfactory character. The business resolutions were spoken to by the Revs. T. Scales, R. Halley, D.D., of Manchester, J. G. Miall, J. Glendenning, W. Tarbottom, of Limerick, T. Jowitt, J. Shaw, G. W. Conder, W. Orgar, and Messrs. P. K. Holden, R. Milligan, J. P. Clapham, H. Brown, J. Wade, E. Kenion, N. Dixon, W. Byles, and J. Dale. The annual sermon was preached at the College Chapel, by the Rev. A. M'Millan, of Gomersal.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On Wednesday the foundation stone of a New Tabernacle was laid by W. Strange, Esq., in the presence of a numerous assembly. The old Tabernacle, built by the Rev. Rowland Hill, had become dilapidated and dangerous, and the erection of another in its stead was a matter of necessity. The new building will stand on the same site as the old, but will be considerably larger, having sittings for 800 people. After a hymn had been sung, and prayer offered by

the Rev. Samuel Thodey, of Rodborough, a very interesting and effective address was delivered on the ground by the Rev. George Henry Davis, of Bristol, on the "Life and Labours of Rowland Hill." The Rev. D. Thomas, of Wotton-under-Edge, then offered prayer, and the assembly dispersed. More than 300 persons took tea together in the British School-rooms, after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. Thodey, W. Dove, G. H. Davis, C. Brake, B. O. Bendlall, and J. T. Feaston, and T. S. Child, Esq., and J. Griffiths, Esq. The new building is to be in the early English style.

WOODBURY, DEVON.—The old parish church of Woodbury being almost deserted, through the Tractarianism of the minister, a free church has been erected in the village. It is capable of seating 300 persons. Colonel Lee kindly presented a small organ. The church cost £400 in erection, £250 of which has been already raised; and it is hoped that the remainder will soon be obtained. The inhabitants of Woodbury made holiday on Wednesday last, to celebrate the opening of their "Christ Church." At the morning service the Rev. W. Wippell read the prayers; the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, M.A., of Plymouth. At the afternoon service, the Rev. W. Wippell again read prayers, and the Rev. James Shore, of Bridgetown, preached.

THE FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES.—The annual conference of the United Free Gospel Churches was held in Low Green-street Chapel, Glasgow, on Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th inst., when Mr. Alexander Denovan, of Glasgow, and Mr. William Sanderson, of Liverpool, were elected president and secretary. The reports from the various churches and schools were highly satisfactory; and several new churches were admitted into the union, which now numbers upwards of 60 such societies, and nearly 300 unpaid ministers.

BAWTRY, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. John Wesson was recognised, yesterday week, as minister over the Independent Church here. The Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham; the Rev. J. Muncaster, of Gainsborough; Professor Fallding, M.A., of Rotherham College; and the Rev. Richard Soper, of Faringdon, Berkshire, took part in the services, after which the ministers and friends dined together in the Wesleyan School-room. In the evening, the sermon to the church and congregation was delivered by the Rev. James Sibree, of Hull.

OAKHILL, NEAR BATH.—A public meeting was held in this village, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of regard to the Rev. David Salmon, Independent Minister, on his retiring from the neighbourhood. Messrs. Parsons, Urch, and Springfield, took part in the interesting proceedings of the evening. An elegant pocket Communion-service, inkstand, and purse, was presented to Mr. Salmon, with many hearty expressions of the high esteem in which he is held, after a most feeling address by him to a large congregation.

NEWCASTLE.—The Bishop of Durham has contributed £16 towards the fund for the erection of the new Independent chapel and school-room in West Clayton-street, Newcastle.—*Sunderland Times.*

MR. JOHN PAICH, of the Bristol Baptist College, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church at St. John's-street Chapel, Aberdeen.

FIFTY HUNGARIAN REFUGEES left Southampton on Wednesday, for Portsmouth, to embark on board the emigrant ship "Black Eagle," bound for America. They have been allowed by the English Government, during their stay in this country, £s. 6d. a day each; each one, also, has been allowed 20s. for clothes, and £6 15s. for passage-money.

THE ISLINGTON YOUTHS' MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening last, the annual meeting of this association was held at the school-room in Barnsbury-street, the Rev. William Owen in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. B. J. Hollis, Mr. Carvell Williams, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and others. It appeared by the Report—a very business-like and interesting production—read by the Secretary, that the association had been established upwards of four years, and that its object is to promote the religious, moral, and intellectual improvement of its members.

MONMOUTH'S POCKET-BOOK.—The British Museum has recently become possessed of the memorandum-book found in the pocket of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth when taken prisoner by the troops of James the Second. It is about six inches long by four broad, and the cover is black leather. It contains some forty or fifty pages, most of which are written upon by the Duke, but what gives it peculiar authenticity is an inscription on a fly-leaf, in the handwriting of the king himself, stating that it was taken from the person of the duke of Monmouth after the battle of Sedgmoor. After his abdication, James the Second seems to have presented the little volume to a monastery in Paris, where it was preserved with religious care until subsequent to the late revolution. The contents are of a very varied description, and singularly illustrative of the character of the noble and misguided writer; prayers, songs, medical receipts, and accounts of journeys and personal expenses, are mixed up together confusedly, sometimes carefully written, and at others hastily scribbled. One or more of the songs are accompanied by the music belonging to them, and it is conjectured that the words, at least, were the authorship of the duke. Other songs are known to have been the productions of poetical contemporaries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—Many of your readers beside myself have doubtless seen with surprise the remarks you make in the *Nonconformist* of last Wednesday in reference to the prospects of voluntary education, and are disposed to ask whether you are not somewhat hasty in predicting for it such a speedy termination? For my own part, I would suggest whether it would not be well, before giving up the cause of free education as hopeless, to do something more than has yet been done to develop its resources, and ascertain what it is really capable of accomplishing. I am unwilling to believe that what is so conformable to sound theory is incapable of answering in actual practice. The fact is, Voluntaryism has hardly been put fairly on its trial yet in respect to education. Its advocates have been exhausting their energies, and spending their money, in endeavouring to convince the public of the superiority of voluntary over State education, and almost totally neglecting to raise the character of the education they provide. But it is obvious, that unless every appliance is brought to bear to make voluntary education effective, and to bring it up to the high standard aimed at in the Government schools, no amount of abstract reasoning will give it the chief place in public estimation. What is best done is sure to be most approved; and the friends of Voluntaryism would do far more to promote their object by training thoroughly efficient teachers, and raising the character of school instruction, than by endlessly insisting upon the correctness of their principles, and the probable evils of State interference.

In too many instances the managers of Voluntary schools have been sadly short-sighted in this respect. They have obliged their teachers to go on labouring after the old fashion, with a multitude of children, and no adequate assistance or proper educational apparatus, far more anxious, apparently, to have a school-room filled to the door, and a good show on the pence-book, than to secure a thorough and superior education to the children under their control. The great improvements that have lately been introduced in elementary teaching are almost exclusively confined to the schools under government inspection. The most important of these improvements, and one that promises to do much towards thoroughly reforming the education given in our common schools, is the establishment by the Committee of Council of the class of pupil teachers, or paid apprenticeship assistants, and the schools receiving State support possess an immense advantage over others in the services of these youths. But there is no reason why some arrangement of the kind might not be made for Voluntary schools. The expense need not be great, while the benefit resulting from it would be unquestionable, for it is just this one thing—the want of a sufficient number of trained teachers—that prevents the efficient working of our schools. The monitorial system of teaching has had its day, and can no longer be regarded as at all adequate to the necessities of the case. A better trained, and more permanent staff of assistants, than can be taken from the irregular attendants of the school is required, and the Committee of Council have exhibited great sagacity in the provision they have made to meet the want. It is of course altogether impossible for the friends of voluntary education to maintain anything like the number of apprenticeship assistants that is provided for by the Minutes of Council; but they may greatly add to the efficiency of their schools by introducing the plan, and carrying it out as far as their funds will render it practicable.

There is another matter worthy of the serious consideration of the managers of voluntary schools—the liberal remuneration of their teachers. This is usually passed by as a matter of very subordinate importance, and regarded as having but little influence on the success of the school, but the Committee of Council have judged very differently, and made it a principal feature in the scheme they have developed in their famous "Minutes." And it is mainly owing to the provision there made for the proper reward of teachers that the members of the scholastic profession have so generally approved of the Government plan. Nor is this to be wondered at. The teachers of public schools are not in a position to be indifferent to an addition to their incomes of £20 or £30 per year, and in forming their opinions as to the merits of contending systems of education, it is not to be expected that they should altogether disregard the bread-and-cheese aspect which the question assumes. But be that as it may, it is becoming every day more apparent that a more liberal remuneration must be given to teachers, or the friends of voluntaryism will be left with none but the most inexperienced and incompetent masters to conduct their schools. At the present time there is a general movement among teachers throughout the country to qualify themselves for passing the examinations to obtain certificates of merit, and men who give themselves up for years to laborious study to become thoroughly qualified as educators of the young, will expect and justly deserve a proportionate return for their labour. My hope is that the friends of voluntary education will be wise in time, and devise such plans, both for the efficient working of their schools, and for the proper payment of their teachers, as will render their operations more likely to succeed, and give them a stronger claim upon public support.

A VOLUNTARY.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—Your insertion of my letter of the 14th December, followed by your unanswerable article, "Unfetter the Bible," of the 1st January, introduced another chapter in the history of Bible monopoly abolition, which, on Tuesday evening was brought to a close, by Mr. Huine moving for the repeal of the patent? We must have patience!

We often meet with persons in common life venturing upon subjects they know nothing about, but when Ministers of State are found in this dilemma, it cannot fail to excite our special wonder.

Sir George Grey had the courage to allege that the patent was given to secure accuracy, and in imitation of Mr. Windham, who once produced a brick in the House of Commons as a specimen of a house, exhibited a six penny Bible as a proof of the general cheapness of the Monopolist's books!

I have pointed out to the Home Secretary, in a letter, a copy of which I enclose for your insertion, the position he has placed himself in, for neither of his statements agrees with the facts.

You now see by the debate that, like most of the utterances of public persons, the expression put into the Queen's answer to the University of Oxford, urging the use of the Bible as the true safeguard against Popery—Lord John Russell's lamentation that the gospel is to such an extent a sealed book in this country—and the Archbishops prayer, at the opening of the Exhibition, word, are but a series of sham sentences got up for the several occasions.

Bungay, June 21, 1851.

JOHN CHILDS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE, &c., &c.

SIR.—On the recent motion of Mr. Hume for the abolition of the Bible monopoly, you are reported to have alleged in defence of the patent, that "its object was to secure the accuracy of the text."

The patent itself, and the evidence of the patentees, given before a committee of the House in 1831, and repeatedly published in official and other documents, demonstrate that the accuracy of the Bibles is in no way secured, conditioned for, or even contemplated by the patent, and the patentees are under no obligation whatever on the subject.

You are also reported to have produced a Bible to the House as evidence that these books are, under the patent, supplied to the public at the cheapest possible rate. Sir Robert Inglis, on the other hand, speaking for the patentee, stated that if his privilege were abolished he would be entitled, for his unexpired term of nine years, to a compensation of one or two hundred thousand pounds.

From the amount of his claim, in lieu of profits, we can estimate the value of the profits, and it is plain that these range from twenty to thirty thousand per annum.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge produce nearly as many of these books, and, therefore, at least £50,000 a-year is paid by the public for this monopoly.

The principle has long been established that the loss of the public under the operation of any monopoly is tenfold greater than the profit of the patentee by its retention; and remembering the fact, observed and recorded by the Royal Board in Scotland, that the difference of a single penny in the price of a Bible determines, from year to year, whether thousands of families shall or shall not possess the sacred Scriptures, we can estimate something of the damage in its religious, moral, and pecuniary interests, which the country sustains from the worst of all monopolies—the monopoly in the Bible.

I am, Sir, obediently, your servant,

Bungay, June 20, 1851.

JOHN CHILDS.

THE FAMINE IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—Many of your readers have no doubt heard of the want which prevails in the Western Hebrides; and I have no doubt you will spare a corner of your paper to allow a worthy Baptist minister in the island of Skye to plead the cause of his suffering neighbours. I will not weaken his appeal by many words of my own. It will be a great pleasure to me to be the means of affording any relief to those who are now on the very verge of starvation, many of whom are reduced to the necessity of living on shell-fish or seaweed, with one draught of water-gruel in the day, while whole families are found without food for days together. Such a state of things raises up at once many grave questions of an economic character; but we cannot postpone the supply of urgent want to the settlement of such questions. It is but right to state, that there is an active committee in Edinburgh raising funds for the poor sufferers in Skye; but their efforts fall far short of the necessities of the case. You, Sir, will, I have no doubt, take charge of any contributions which your readers may send through you; and any contribution sent direct to myself (if by Post-office order, payable at Mile-End), will be immediately acknowledged, and forwarded to my correspondent, Mr. M'Queen.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, June 21, 1851.

[We have no room for the letter appended to Mr. Kennedy's communication: its statements fully justify the urgency of his appeal.]

FETE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—A fancy fair has been held during the week in aid of the funds of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. In consequence of the increased applications for admission to the hospital, it has been resolved to raise an extension fund of £10,000 for the erection of a new wing, in aid of which benevolent object, it will be remembered, Jenny Lind devoted the proceeds of a concert, amounting, with interest to the close of last year, to about £1,800. This sum, with £1,000 subscriptions already promised, formed the foundation of the fund which the concert and bazaar were held to promote. The concert on Tuesday was a complete novelty in England—the music being played by the united bands of the six household regiments, together with that of the Royal Artillery—a union which was never before effected, though more than one attempt has been made for the purpose. The bands employed were those of the 1st Life Guards, the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Royal Artillery, comprising, altogether, about 350 performers. The various approaches to the hospital had all the appearance of those to the Crystal Palace during the five-shilling days, from the number of handsome equipages, principally filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, which thronged the roads. Near the guns which point to the river, a capacious tent was erected for the fancy fair, which was held in conjunction with the concert.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first half-yearly session of the year 1851 was brought to a close on Wednesday last. An unusually large number of the friends and supporters of the institution, including a very considerable proportion of the "old scholars," assembled at Mill-hill at an early hour. The proceedings of the day—under the presidency of J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. for Colchester, who was himself a pupil at Mill-hill—commenced in the chapel, where, a hymn having been given out by the Chaplain, a psalm was read and prayer offered by the Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D.

Recitations in English, French, German, Latin, and Greek, were then delivered by Stancomb, Tyler, Nash, Rix, Sabine, Trestail, T. M. Eccles, H. Spicer, and Carter. The Chairman having called upon Dr. Wm. Smith, that gentleman presented the Reports of the Examiners, which had been drawn up by Professor Merlet, Professor the Rev. W. Cook, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., Professors Dr. Wm. Smith and the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., and the Rev. J. Yockney. These reports were such as to give more than ordinary satisfaction to the committee and the constituents of the Institution.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. S. S. England, the chaplain, to present the prizes in the department of scriptural instruction to the following pupils:—

1st Biblical Prize.....	Stancomb, Trowbridge.
2nd ditto	Tyler, Highbury.
3rd ditto	T. M. Eccles, Lower Darwen.
4th ditto	J. Maldlow, London.
5th ditto	T. White, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
6th ditto	E. Vaisey, Camberwell.

Thomas Priestley, Esq., the Head Master, then presented the following prizes to the successful candidates in the different departments of instruction, taking occasion to remind the Chairman, that twenty years ago, he (Mr. Hardcastle) had delivered a Greek and an English Oration on a similar occasion, and had carried off the highest prizes.

CLASSICS.

1st Classical Prize	Eve, Maldon.
2nd ditto	Seymour, Odham.
3rd ditto	Maldlow, London.
4th ditto	Robinson, London.
5th ditto	Vaisey, Camberwell.
7th ditto	C. Williams, Pontypool.

MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.

Certificate of Honour, as having already received the first mathematical prize	Eve, Maldon; and A. Eccles, Lower Darwen.
at mathematical prize	Ashton, Putney.
ad ditto	Maldlow, London.
4th ditto	H. Spicer, Highbury.
5th ditto	Travis, Liverpool.
5th ditto	Vaisey, Camberwell.

FRENCH.

Certificates of Honour, as having already received the first French prize	Stancomb, Trowbridge.
1st French prize	Eve, Maldon.
1st French prize	Rix, Tunbridge Wells.
2nd ditto	Peggam, Buntingford.
2nd ditto	Peckey, Langham.

GERMAN.

Certificate of Honour.....	Stancomb, Trowbridge.
1st prize.....	Eve, Maldon.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st prize.....	Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	Thorpe, Nottingham.
3rd do.	Prudence, Mitcham.

GENERAL HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

1st prize	R. Dawson, Lancaster.
2nd do.	Trestail, Mitcham.
3rd do.	J. Travis, Liverpool.
4th do.	F. Travis, Liverpool.

WRITING.

1st prize	Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne.
2nd do.	Tyler, Highbury.

DRAWING.

1st minor prize.....	Trestail, Mitcham.
2nd ditto	Reynolds, Bristol.

Prizes for general diligence and good conduct were also presented to Alexander Eccles, Rix, Giles, W. Hitch, Davies, Kershaw, Laming, Titchmarsh, and Bull.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the chapel, the company adjourned to the dining-hall, and partook of a cold collation; after which, the Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, and then "Prosperity to Mill-hill," coupling with it the health of the Chaplain and Head-Master. These gentlemen having responded, Dr. Cox proposed the health of the esteemed Treasurer, Thomas Piper, Esq.; which was responded to by T. Piper, jun., Esq. Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, gave the health of the Examiners and the Committee; on which the Rev. R. Redpath and W. Edwards, Esq., returned thanks. The Rev. Thomas Binney proposed the health of the Old Pupils, and the Rev. E. White responded. Dr. W. Smith then proposed the health of the Chairman; which having been acknowledged by Mr. Hardcastle, the company joined their youthful friends in the grounds of the institution.

The School re-opens July the 28th.

Signor Giovanni Vitelli, "professor of music," having got into the insolvent court, turns out to be "John Whittle!"

SENSIBLE REMARK.—At the time when the Pope had "frighted the Isle from its property," a friend of ours, who, in getting on to the top of an omnibus, said, "It is a wet day," was received by the coachman with "Thankye, Sir, for that very sensible information. You're the first gen'leman for a whole fortnight that has spoken about anything but the Papal aggression!" —Builder.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

The ninety-third anniversary of this charitable institution, was held on Friday, at the School-house, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road; Mr. Alderman Hunter, presiding.

The examination of the children commenced at eleven o'clock, and lasted until half-past one, when the distribution of prizes to deserving past scholars took place. The respectability of appearance in these latter was most remarkable. The young men were all either clerks, or tradesmen of superior order. No less than eight were in the employment of the Electric Telegraph Company. The girls were dress-makers, milliners, or belonging to the better class of servants. The gifts were given in accordance with a rule of the corporation—that once in every year the several children apprenticed, or placed out as servants, who shall produce a testimonial from their master or mistress, of their good behaviour during the preceding year, shall receive, as a token of approbation, from the committee—for the first and second year, 5s. each; for the third, 7s. 6d.; the fourth, 10s.; the fifth, 12s. 6d.; the sixth, 15s.; and the seventh (and last), one guinea. Two of the young men who received their last rewards, presented very well-written letters of thanks for the benefits which they had received at the hands of the corporation during the many years they had experienced its fostering care.

The Orphan Working School, which is said to be one of the earliest institutions of its kind in the kingdom, was established in the year 1759, at a small house in Hoxton, for the reception of twenty destitute orphan boys, of all denominations, and from any part of the United Kingdom. It was soon enlarged for the accommodation of twenty girls. It was removed to the City-road in 1775, and in 1847 it was once more removed to the present handsome edifice, where about 270 children of both sexes are completely provided for, educated, and placed out as servants or apprentices after the age of fourteen, receiving either in money or outfit to the value of £5 for boys, and £3 3s. for girls. The excellence of the education which they receive was shown by the remarkable proficiency exhibited by all the children in the various branches of useful knowledge, and the care which is taken of their bodily health was proved by the facts that the infirmaries (of which there are six, containing from four to six beds each) were all unoccupied, and that there has not been one death among the children these four years. Her Majesty took the institution under her patronage last year, and purchased a life presentation for 250 guineas, which she used by at once presenting the son of an independent minister in Cornwall, whose wife had died of cholera. The mention of the fact elicited great cheering, and threw, if possible, additional heartiness into the manner in which the National Anthem was sung both by the children and the company.

A gentleman (Mr. Post) said that he was authorized by a friend to place £5 in the hands of the Secretary towards defraying the expenses of a visit to the Great Exhibition by all the children.

After the distribution of the prizes the children dined together in public.

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., AND THE PEACE MOTION.—The following letter relative to Mr. Cobden's motion of last Tuesday has been received from the hon. gentleman by our townsman, Mr. Harvey:—

"London, 18th June, 1851.—Dear Sir.—I am much obliged by your letter, with an account of the very spirited meeting held in Leeds in support of my motion yesterday. You will observe by the report, that at the earnest desire of many of my friends, I abstained from going to a division. As a general rule, I think it is best to ascertain one's strength or weakness by a vote of the House; but, on the present occasion, I yielded to the wish of my Parliamentary friends, who seem anxious to persuade themselves that Lord Palmerston will do all that we wish him to do without a vote of the House. I hope they may not be disappointed; but if, after the lapse of another year, it shall be found that nothing is done or attempted by the noble lord, then I trust that the friends of our pacific and economical policy will pursue a bold and independent course, totally regardless of the views or wishes of the Minister of the day, whoever he may be. I shall feel happy to be one of the members of the Leeds delegation to the Peace Congress; and believe me, faithfully yours, R. COBDEN.—Thomas Harvey, Esq."—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE POPE'S BRASS BAND.—A Palmerstonian *bon mot* is being circulated under the thin disguise of the following paragraph:—"One of her Majesty's Ministers, residing in the immediate vicinity of the Carlton Gardens, entertained at dinner, some evenings since, a select circle of his Parliamentary friends. Among the various topics of conversation none were discussed with greater gusto than the factious stand made by the Irish brigade against the Papal Aggression Bill. The noble host remarked that the efforts of the Irish party, so far as noise and want of harmony was concerned, entitled them to the designation of 'The Pope's brass band.' Premier, Peer, and Parliamentary representative, joined heartily in repeated rounds of laughter at the expense of the Irish phalanx—the *bon mot* quickly escaped from the confines of Carlton-terrace, and in the House of Commons the Irish obstructives are now recognised by no other title than 'The Pope's brass band.'"

From the census returns it appears that the population of California amounts to 117,597, or, including the population in Los Angeles, San Diego, Toulumne, 130,000 souls.

BROUGHAM AND DENMAN ON LAW REFORM.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law was held at the offices, Regent-street. The attendance was numerous and highly influential. The chair was occupied by Lord Brougham, and he was supported by the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Beaumont, J. Hume, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Mr. Bethell, barrister-at-law, &c. &c.

The Report of the Council which was read by Lord Brougham to the meeting is an extremely valuable document. After explaining the general nature of the New York code, and pointing out in what manner it effects a fusion of law and equity, the Council describe the steps which have been taken by the society for ascertaining the practical working of the measure, and report as follows:—"The result is, that the Council now state their opinion to be that *this reform has been eminently successful*. Eleven of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the State of New York have expressed this sentiment; one of them personally, at a meeting of the society on the 14th day of April last; and although this has not been confirmed by the unanimous opinion of the legal profession in that State, which was hardly to be expected, yet the Council believe that the large majority of the bar of New York, as well in number as in talent and eminence, have expressed a clear and unhesitating opinion in favour of the beneficial operation of the code." The Council proceed to mention the facts, that the code has been already adopted by acclamation in many other most intelligent States of the Union; that Sir Lawrence Peel, the eminent Chief-Justice at Calcutta, has expressed, in a letter to Lord Brougham, his ardent desire to adopt it in that Presidency; and that Sir Erskine Perry, the no less eminent Chief-Justice of Bombay, has stated his adherence to the code in terms equally warm. A committee of the society, after great deliberation, had unanimously reported in favour of amalgamating law and equity, and were prepared to support their views by the outline of a Code of Procedure.

The noble and learned Chairman read a letter on law reform, with which, he said, he had been favoured by his revered and dear friend the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Denman. The following are the most important passages of that letter:—

I take the fact to be clear that the public decidedly prefers the County Courts to the Common-law Courts in Westminster-hall for the trial of causes. The proofs of this fact—that the former tribunals swarm with suitors, while the latter are almost deserted—involve another fact of a more general nature, the destitution of the bar, the ruin of many now in business, the disappointment of many more in their just expectations, and, finally, the annihilation of a most valuable class of society as it has existed for the advantage of the public. If the interest of the Bar come in competition with that of the public, there cannot be one moment's hesitation as to which must be sacrificed.

Can we expect a sane man to resort to a court which refuses to hear him and his adversary, possibly the only two persons who know the truth, and which makes him pay twenty pounds for admission into its precincts; while in another court, close at hand, and always sitting, he may state his own rights as he understands them, call his antagonist to disclose the whole merits of the disputed transaction, and, finally, recover his own at the one-twentieth part of the cost? The evil points out its own remedy. If we are right in our premises, and suitors keep aloof from courts of unimpeachable knowledge and integrity, because they are exclusive and expensive, the conclusion is obvious. Make them open to receive information from all, and cheap enough to be acceptable to all, and the same amount of business will be found to flock thither as was seen there before this unexpected rivalry was created by the legislature. I cannot help feeling sanguine in my hopes for the success of your great measure for receiving the evidence of parties; and looking to the names and characters of the enlightened commissioners for inquiry into practice and pleading, I fully anticipate such a reform of abuse, such a sweeping abolition of fiction and verbiage—those pets of the English lawyers—the establishment of such a matured and intelligible course of proceeding in our courts, as will be satisfactory to the public, and conducive both to the honour and interest of our profession.

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by loud and long-continued applause from the meeting.

THE PRESENT EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The following statement, which appeared in the last number of the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, is calculated to create a considerable sensation in the Christian world:—"The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four missionaries to wait upon him, who are to be lodged in his palace. Monsignor Perroneau, Bishop of China, has informed us in a letter, dated the 5th of September, 1850, that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence. A similar education had been formerly given to some of the Roman emperors during the three centuries of persecution, and the Christians had thereby obtained an occasional respite, so valuable for the propagation of the faith among those naturally timid souls, who in all times and countries have been the most numerous."

A new line of steam propellers is about to be established between Boston and Liverpool.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Revision Committee, after devoting several sittings to speech-making, advanced to the examination of the four projects before it, which were respectively defended by their authors, M. Payer, M. Larebit, M. Creton, and M. B. de l'Ecluse; the last-mentioned proposing the election of a constituent assembly by universal suffrage, and the appointment of a provisional President, till the Constituent shall have decided between the republic and monarchy.

The Assembly has been agitated by a piece of personal scandal, involving even the highest personage. The editor of the *Messager de l'Assemblée*, was recently convicted of, and punished for, a libel on the Government; having stated circumstantially that the President had prepared for a military *coup d'état*. In his defence he put in a document given him by Carlier, the police prefect. It was the draft of a report by the prefect to the President, made some time since, denouncing the Bonapartist Society of the Sixth of December as intriguers, who trafficked with the President's name for places. "M. L.," it stated, specifically, "has procured a place for M. —, and divides the salary with him." All the partisans of the Elysée whose name began with L took fire. Larebit and Lemullier rushed to the tribune of the Assembly demanding if they were meant. Parliamentary inquiry was proposed, and it was only by 335 votes to 306 that the minister kept the matter in his own hands. Lemullier has since demanded leave to prosecute Carlier before the ordinary tribunals, and the prefect, waiving his official privilege, offers to appear there. He is understood to be in possession of evidence unpleasantly implicating both the President and Changarnier, and therefore to fear nothing.

Besides this matter, the Assembly has held stormy debate on a bill for consolidating the police of the Rhône and of troublesome Lyons, and on a bill for authorizing the suppression of clubs and political meetings. Urgency was voted on the latter, and after much warm speaking, it was proposed as an amendment that "the provisions of these laws shall not be applicable to the electoral meetings held during the three months preceding either the election of the National Assembly, or that of the President of the Republic." M. Leon Faucher opposed the amendment, as a virtual annulment of the law, and it was rejected by 400 to 250. Three duels are said to have been arranged in the course of the debate.

The President held a review on Saturday, in the Champ de Mars, of the first division or the garrison, and was received with more than usual favour by the spectators.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in an animated debate on a motion of censure upon Ministers for the proceedings at the late elections. Bermudez de Castro was the mover of the vote, and was supported by Pidal. About the grossest of the alleged outrages on the representative theory is the following:—Two royal orders had been despatched forgiving a district its whole debt of arrears to the treasury, which had been revoked as soon as it was known that the same district had voted against the Ministerial candidates. The Minister of the Interior was also charged with having intercepted a letter addressed to one of the representatives. M. Bertran de Lis explained that it was presented to him open, with forty or fifty others, by his secretary, and perused in unconsciousness of its right destination. He called upon an old decrepit functionary to confirm this representation. So far, however, from clearing M. Bertran de Lis, as everybody expected, he said that the Minister opened the letter, and such was his displeasure at the contents that he turned deadly pale, and staggered as if about to fall. At this unexpected contradiction to the Minister, who denied having opened the letter, loud murmurs burst from all the benches, and still louder from the public tribunes. Order having been restored, Bravo Murillo rose, and exerted such persuasive influence that the motion was withdrawn.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

The differences between the Pope and his protectors increase. The execution of the two soldiers with the Papal uniform on their backs, under an article of the French code relative to military occupation of an enemy's country, naturally hurt the pride, if it did not touch the paternal instincts, of the Holy Father. At Civita Vecchia the conduct of the French commandant has forced the Papallegate to return to Rome. General Géneau has compelled the municipality to hand over five hundred thousand francs, to provide necessities for his troops, and actually demanded the occupation of the Quirinal palace as barracks—which last was more than his Holiness could bear.

Lord Palmerston has decided not to press the British claims for indemnity on the Roman Government. How any forbearance is returned in that quarter may be seen from this announcement in the *Patris*:—"It is known that the Roman Government had, under the mediation of France, opened negotiations with England, in order to obtain the removal of Mr. Freeborn, the English Consul at Rome. It appears certain that these negotiations have just terminated to the satisfaction of the Pope."

We learn from Friburg that the Court of Assizes of that place has delivered its verdict in the case of the three brothers Carrard and their thirty-seven accomplices, who were tried as the principals in the late insurrection. The three Carrards have been declared guilty of the crime of high treason without any extenuating circumstances. Six of the prisoners were found guilty of the same offence, but with extenuating circumstances; twelve were found guilty

of aiding and abetting in the crime; one was condemned for exciting to revolt, and sixteen have been acquitted.

GERMANY.

It is intimated by a semi-official Berlin journal, that the idea of a permanent re-establishment of the Prussian provincial diets is abandoned, though their temporary restoration is still intended. Their practical utility is rendered more improbable, from the requirement that their decision shall be unanimous.

Letters from Vienna of the 15th inst., announce that the mission of Count Dietrichstein to Paris, for the purpose of urging the policy of admitting all the Austrian states into the confederation, has failed. The Austrian Minister of the Interior has called upon all Frenchmen in the states of the Emperor to make a declaration of their being there, and to state whether they are residents or merely travellers. This order has been issued at the request of the French government, in order that the new census of the population of France may be complete.

The Austrian commander of Altona has consented to withdraw his troops from St. Pauli, if the Senate will guarantee the maintenance of order. The same functionary has insisted on the suspension of the Hamburg civic guard.

The *Hanau (Hesse Cassel) Gazette* reprints the manifesto published some weeks since, "The assembled bishops of the Haut-Rhin to the several Governments," and states that Lord Cowley has sent a copy of the document, with explanatory statements, to the British Government; by whom, with the other governments, the maintenance of religious freedom in the States in question was guaranteed at the settlement of Germany. Those demands, which amount to a claim for the monopoly of education, independence of the civil power, and exempt from the legal courts, come from the Bishops of the Protestant Hesses, Wurtemburg, Nassau, Hamburg, Frankfort, and Baden; only in the last-mentioned is any considerable portion of the people Catholic. They are backed up by the military power of Papal Austria.

WEST INDIES.

The Governor of Jamaica, on the 23rd of May, prorogued the Legislature, apparently in a pet. The first paragraph of the somewhat lengthy speech he delivered on the occasion is as follows:—"This session of unexampled duration, and marked by a pestilence heretofore unknown in the island, comes this day to a close, which is also of an unusual character; for it is to be doubted whether, on a consideration of all the circumstances by which I have to inform you it is attended, you may not be desirous of resuming the despatch of business, for specific purposes, and for a short time." Sir Charles next intimated his reasons for having assented to twenty-eight bills. He then went on to state why he refused to sanction some other measures that had passed the Legislature. They were:—An act to develop the mineral sources of the island; an act to enable magistrates in special sessions to render effectual the services of parochial constables; an act to appoint commissioners to raise a loan of £250,000 by the sale of debentures in Great Britain; and an act to encourage immigration.

The general police of the island have been superseded by a parochial constabulary force, the act under which the police force was commissioned having been entirely annulled and abrogated. His Excellency, in the course of his lengthy speech at the prorogation, descended on the impropriety of disbanding the entire police force of the colony, and denounced the measure as being most injurious and dangerous. Should a majority of the Assembly, during the recess afforded by the term of prorogation, be inclined to meet again in the legislative halls of the island, his Excellency has expressed his willingness to call them together for the despatch of business on an early day; if, however, no manifestation on the part of the members take place within that period, he will further prorogue the General Assembly from the 9th of June to the usual period of six weeks.

The cholera still lingered in the island, but was confined to certain localities. The delightful May "seasons" had arrived, and were in full activity, to the joy of the planters and the benefit of the island generally.

The Combined Court of British Guiana was closed on the 15th ult., with a speech from Governor Barkly, mentioning the revision of the tariff, making reductions which, at former rates of consumption, will benefit consumers to the extent of nearly 120,000 dollars a-year; and expressing a hope that the labouring classes will recognise in the great diminution of duties on the articles which they generally use, no less than in the modifications which they had sanctioned in the case of those licenses most nearly affecting their interests, the disposition to afford every possible advantage to the industrious and enterprising among them.

The Court of policy stood adjourned to the 2nd of June. Mr. George Quayle had been elected to fill the vacancy in the Court of Policy caused by the departure of Mr. Vandergonelcocher. A vacancy had also been occasioned in the College of Financial Representatives by the resignation of Mr. John Daly, who had been appointed Administrator-General of Demerara and Essequibo. The health of the colony is very good.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Court of Assizes in Paris has given sentence by default against Ledru-Rollin, in the matter of the publication of two pamphlets entitled respectively, "Le 24 Février—Les Elections," and "Le 13 Juin." The former was lithographed at Brussels, and the other printed in London. The author was

sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine.

The petitions presented to the Assembly for the revision of the constitution, are estimated to bear a million signatures.

Accounts from Algeria state that the resistance of the Kabyles is at an end. The whole of the mountainous country has submitted.

Every English subject will be henceforth admitted into the Prussian dominions upon a passport of the competent British authorities, without any visa of a Prussian legation or consulate, which hitherto was required. Travellers visiting the Austrian territory should bear in mind the stringent regulations on the subject of passports. The rules are strictly enforced, and persons are daily sent back for non-compliance with them. In Hungary the surveillance of the police over the traveller is incessant.

About 160 scudi have been forwarded to his Most Reverend Eminence Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the sacred Congregation of Propaganda, the first proceeds of the offerings collected at the office of the *Bilancia Journal*, in Milan, for the new Catholic church to be erected in London.

The Chamber of Deputies of Turin has passed, by 103 votes to 30, a bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of 75,000,000 of francs for the construction of railways, with the proviso that the said sum shall be placed on mortgage on the railway lines to be constructed.

The American steamer "Mississippi" left Naples on the 9th, with Commodore Monagan, for the East. The Government of the United States has ordered this vessel to be placed at the disposal of the Porte for carrying away Kossuth.

The King of Sardinia has honoured Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, with the insignia of Chevalier of the order of St. Maurizio e Lazzaro.

An American gentleman has obtained the privilege for fifty years, of erecting and managing lines of magnetic telegraph in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. There is reason to expect that a similar privilege will be obtained from the Government of Denmark; and, in all, it is expected that some 3,000 miles of telegraph communication will be conferred on the Scandinavian peninsula by Yankee enterprise.

The inauguration of the statue erected by his native town, Andelys, in memory of the celebrated painter, Nicholas Poussin, has been celebrated with great pomp.

The Senate of Hamburg has protested, not only at Frankfort, Berlin, and Vienna, against the occupation of their city by the Austrians, but has addressed remonstrances to the Governments of England, France, and Russia, as parties to the treaty of Vienna, which guarantees the independence of the city of Hamburg. The Berlin Ministerial journal states that the loss of life in the conflict between the people and the troops was greater than at first supposed. Several persons were killed, and from thirty to forty wounded.

We gather from the public papers that the Government have given the Dissenters at Chittagong a piece of ground for a burial-place for their dead.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

The following is an extract from a Ceylon letter, dated May 10:—"The court-martial has closed its sittings upon the charges against Captain Watson. Captain Watson, it is reported, and upon undoubted authority, is fully and honourably acquitted, and the signatures to the proclamations are pronounced to be forgeries.

The Rev. E. R. Geary and wife and three children, who were sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Missions to Oregon from Ohio, a few weeks since, were murdered on their passage across the isthmus, by the men whom they employed to convey their baggage up the river. The men have been arrested by the authorities and tried for the offence, and a portion of them executed. Their object was plunder.—*Louisville (Kentucky) Presbyterian Herald*.

The railway across the isthmus, between Navy Bay and Panama, is rapidly progressing. In eight months it will be open from Navy Bay to Gorgona, and there is every probability of its completion to Panama in a year and a half or two years.

During the month of May, 477 vessels arrived in New York from foreign ports, with an aggregate of 38,345 immigrants. Of these vessels, 79 were under the British flag.

The royal mail steamer "Falcon" was lost on the 7th ult., on her passage from Newfoundland to Halifax, in consequence of having got on some rocks outside the Isle de Bois. Fortunately, the water was smooth, and all hands escaped. The captain remained by the vessel till the last moment, and succeeded in saving the mails and almost all the moveable property.

An attempt is being made to introduce salmon into the rivers of New Zealand, and also to naturalise the grouse of Scotland upon the hills of that colony.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, February 7, states that the British consul at Honolulu had received intelligence that two vessels had been discovered wrecked in St. George's Sound, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's, and that two of her Majesty's brigs were despatched to ascertain the truth of the assertion.

Great meetings continue to be held in the Australias in resistance to criminal transportation.

Beyond the nomination at Boston of Mr. Webster for President, and an accusation by the Secretary of War against General Talcott, of the Ordnance

Bureau, who was to be tried by a court-martial, the last advices from the United States are devoid of interest. The *Washington Republic* announces that Sir Henry Bulwer intended to sail for England in October next, and would be absent for a period of three months.

One of the parties to the American Rappers imposture has revealed the secret of the delusion. The mysterious tapping sound was effected by the toes of the pretended superhuman communicants!

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE —A remarkable fatality seems to overhang Mr. Alderman Humphrey's property on the Surrey side of London-bridge. Many of the largest fires in the metropolis during the last fifteen years have been, strange to say, those that have happened on and near the alderman's water-side premises. On Monday, five warehouses at the south-west foot of the bridge took fire. About half-past three in the afternoon some persons engaged near the spot observed a body of flame to shoot from two windows in the basement story. They instantly raised an alarm, and despatched messengers for the assistance of the fire brigade. The flames, however, spread with unaccountable rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes they had ascended the staircase and diffused themselves throughout every part of the building. The engines summoned were quickly on the spot, while the more distant stations were alarmed by the fire itself. The bridges on the Thames became rapidly crowded with spectators, while an immense number ran towards the scene of mischief. For several minutes after the arrival of the engines some difficulty was experienced in procuring a proper supply of water, and by the time they succeeded in getting into operation it became evident that any chance of saving the burning building was totally out of the question. The firemen, under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, now confined their attention to the safety of the Bridge-house hotel and the warehouse adjoining, both of which were in imminent danger. The scene which presented itself was fearfully grand. The flames rose in eddying volumes to an immense height, diffusing an intense heat around, and threatening the warehouses adjoining Hibernia-chambers in front; while the pinnacles of St. Saviour's and the windows in the northern end of the aisle cracked and flew in all directions. While the most strenuous exertions were being made to subdue this body of flame a gust of wind drove the huge volume over the roofs of the warehouses adjoining, the party walls of which had proved sufficiently solid to resist the intense heat. The mischief was foreseen, but no means of preventing it existed; the fire spread rapidly along the roofs, and increased the body of flame to such an extent that the church was in imminent danger. Under the directions of Mr. Braidwood the hose of several engines was hauled up to the roofs, and although the firemen were scarcely able to endure the intense heat, they remained playing on the burning mass, and retreated foot by foot as its encroachments rendered a retreat necessary. The utmost exertions were then made to save the body of the third warehouse from ignition, as it was evident that, if this caught, the whole range must be sacrificed. The roof of the first warehouse having fallen in, the jets from the West of England brigade engines, with those of the two floating engines, were brought to bear upon Nos. 2 and 3, and in a short time the flames had slightly abated, rendering a nearer approach practicable. No time was lost in improving the advantage, and, by the most unremitting labour, the fire was so far subdued that all danger of its extending further seemed at an end by 8 o'clock. A short time after 8, however, in spite of the continuous play of the engines, the flames, stimulated by a slight rise in the wind, and by having reached some inflammable goods in one of the floors, again rose. In a very brief space the third warehouse was on fire, from the basement story up, and the fire, gliding over the roof of the fourth warehouse, ignited the fifth, which was also speedily in flames. The fourth warehouse several times caught fire, and was as often extinguished, and up to 12 o'clock it withstood the flames around it. After that time it was gradually damaged by the intense heat communicated through the party walls; but the contents having been removed by 11 o'clock the fire found little or nothing to spread it further. The fire remained burning all night, and was easily visible from a distance. We are happy to state that St. Saviour's church, though somewhat damaged, has received no serious injury. The hon. proprietor of the warehouses (Mr. Humphrey) reached the scene of destruction shortly before 4 o'clock. He had been engaged at some committee at the House of Commons with Mr. Freshfield, M.P., and singularly enough was first apprised of the outbreak by hearing the rumbling of the engines through the streets, and inquiring where they were proceeding; he learned that his own property was on fire. He continued actively employed about the vicinity, affording all the information he could to the firemen with regard to the construction of the warehouses, and the contents of the floors. He and his tenants are understood to be fully insured. The total loss is set down at £150,000. No loss of life has been reported; but a fireman is severely scorched. Inspector Squire, of the M division of police, states it as his deliberate opinion, judging from the circumstances of the case, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that even if the eastern portion of the wharf had taken fire accidentally, the western portion must have been wilfully burned.

A census enumerator found a woman in a cellar, No. 1, Shannon-street, Liverpool, 107 years of age.

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

Meetings have been held within the last two or three weeks in the leading towns of England and Scotland to petition for the interference of the British Government on behalf of the great Hungarian leader and his remaining fellow-captives. One of the most interesting of these meetings was held in Leicester, on the evening of Monday week, on a requisition to the Mayor, who presided on the occasion. Nearly two thousand persons were present. Among the speakers of the evening were the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. Paget, the author of a well-known work on Hungary, and General Messaros, recently liberated from Kutayah. From an admirable report in the *Leicester Mercury*, we take the following account of the patriotic soldier's reception and address:

General Messaros now came forward, and was received with a warmth of welcome that evidently moved him deeply. It was a strangely exciting scene, and we wish we could convert our pen into the painter's pencil, to convey a correct portrait of the brave soldier as he stood awaiting the cessation of plaudits which, from their (to him) novel sound, reminded him he was an exile from his native land, for simply demanding the inviolability of those ancient institutions for the preservation of the counterparts of which the forefathers of the enthusiastic assemblage before him had also often had to fight, often to lay down their lives. Silence having been restored, the General (whose acquaintance with the English language is entirely self-acquired, but is very extensive as regards our literature) spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. Mayor, and ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for this kind encouragement and reception, as I must beg pardon that I shall offend with my very third-rate English language the ears of so splendid and exquisite a meeting, where before me is a fair beautiful public who are the hearers of it. But, as a German proverb says, "He is a bad man who will make more than he can;" and I pray you to be indulgent and take the intention for the deed [loud cheers]. Thus, as I have the honour to make, though [here the General humorously stroked his now whitening beard] with a grey beard, my maiden speech, then I will say if I could speak better, that I could not express all that I have felt, and what I am feeling, in gratitude, from the time I was on the deck of an English steamer, and the moment when I disembarked at Southampton, and trod the free English soil, and where I meet with so much kindness, sympathy, and help everywhere [loud applause]. And now I would say that I am come from a beautiful country, where Nature is lavishing her benefits on the inhabitants, though they, for many centuries, have done all to damage her. In this country reigns a monarch, the Sultan Abdul Meshid—whom may God bless, and let long-time live!—and who by his generosity, benevolence, and love for humankind, is one of the first monarchs and the best man of his people [hear]. But what belongs to the official world? Why (as Gulliver would say), that many a time it speaks "the thing that is not" [hear, hear]. Bad examples are contagious; but let me assure you I have preserved me from this, and still hold my custom to speak truth—only truth [hear, from Mr. Paget]. When Kossuth—the greatest orator of his country, and, in the opinion of the Hungarian people, the first patriot and representative of their freedom and self-government, because, in all the constitutional struggles, he fought in the first rank, and in the most arduous and dangerous circumstances he was the chief [loud applause]; I say, when the last battle was fought, and after the occurrence of that most deplorable and unhappy event, the ever-shameful surrender of Vilagos—[hear the General paused a moment, and then said]—Let me not name the chief actor in this villainy; I would leave him to be judged in history [hear, hear], and let me ask of you the favour, too, not to be wishful that I should recapitulate all our disasters—for I would not break open the not yet healed wounds, as Virgil says,

Eheu! infandum jubetis renovare dolorem.

—I repeat, when all was lost, then Kossuth, with many of us, left the patriot *Lares* weeping and mournful behind, and searched for hospitality in Turkey, where, by the direct order of his Majesty the Sultan, we were received as guests, and as such we arrived at Widdin. But during the month that we stayed at Widdin, a hasty word from a Turkish diplomatist, not of the school of Talleyrand—who said that the tongue was created to keep secret the thoughts—gave time to the high diplomacy of two continental powers to intermeddle, and with great humanity! to ask nothing more than that we should be sent back for the purpose of showing their love against us—(this sentence the General gave with marked emphasis). But this was denied by the Sultan, with the powerful protection of the gallant, valorous, English navy [cheers]. As they could not have us in this manner, they began to bargain on our stay; and during this diplomatic transaction we changed from beloved guests to invigilated ones; in some time, transported to Shumla, we changed into *guest-prisoners*; and after three months, in the year 1850, as *prisoner-guests*! [hear, hear]. The bargaining was thus standing on, because the Sultan would keep us only one year—but Austria would not have a *not fixed time* [hear]—and thus Kossuth, with many of his countrymen, and among them the most humble speaker here, remained for thirteen months. The year, in varying phases, passed by; and the Emperor of Turkey would have released all. But the two mighty allies prayed that the patriotic Kossuth, the noble-hearted, high-minded, and thorough gentleman, Count Batthyany (late Minister of Foreign Affairs in his country), and the brave General Perczel (another distinguished countryman) should be kept till September this year; and then, *after a very short diplomatic transaction*, to release them [hear]. Now, ladies and gentlemen, if the Turkish Government could feel its proper dignity, and act according to it, then my countrymen could rely upon this promise [hear, hear]. But, as that Government is not very strong, and not always able to keep its promise, thus the liberation of Kossuth and his companions is not sure [hear, hear]. I have said I lived at Kutayah for thirteen months. We all were physically well fed; and if we were perhaps not beloved guests, we were at least very dear ones [hear, and laughter—so drily was the remark made]. Kutayah in itself, though, from the indolence of the people, a barren country, is not very unwholesome. But the moral oppression, accompanied with the uncertainty of its duration, and not to have

the shortest walk without military surveillance, is for a warm, feeling heart, and for a vivid imagination, too great an oppressive state not to wrong the health, vigour, and intellect [hear, hear]. This unhappy state is by Kossuth all the more felt, and wronging to his life, as he cannot educate his hopeful children—and thus see them growing up in a bad medium which is very hurtful for them [hear, hear]. There were in Turkey stories of murdering and poisoning many of us but as the French say, "the words *it is said* is the first step to a lie" [hear, and laughter];—and as it cannot be proved legally, then I will only say that, in this world of ours—where, in the vicinity of the *true* morality, are *other moralities* too—it is possible [hear, hear]. I left Kossuth not sick, but not in health; because, from the uncertainty of the duration of his detention, he is in a continual excitation and irritation, which undermine his not strong constitution; and if *he should not be released in September, he shall scarcely see the next spring*. THAT IS MY CONVICTION [hear, hear]. His liberation now depends upon this country [hear, hear]. When the Government of her most gracious Sovereign—whom God bless, and let long-time live! [cheers]—aided by the petitioning of this great people, should but write a short official note to the Turkish Government; then that were the more considered if it were followed by the other mighty English race, the people of the United States; and thus the liberation of Kossuth and his companions should be granted, and in September fulfilled [loud cheers]: otherwise I fear very much that the promise should remain a word void of sense [hear, hear]. I will only, with your pardon, add shortly (as I am very much thinking of your patience), that I deeply desire and wish that this industrious, loyal, and generous nation may more and more increase in wealth, in prosperity, in power; that their noble houses of Parliament should remain a true Areopagus of the world; that all the oppressed peoples of the earth may find therein kind hearts and stout defenders of their freedom [cheers];—that all the crowned heads should duly hear the truth [hear, and cheers];—and that all poor exiles should find an asylum and sympathy, as we poor Hungarians have found everywhere, on sea and on land,—for which I cannot thank you very much in words; and so (turning with a smile to the Mayor), as I am a Catholic myself, but not a *Wise-man*, I will beg leave to finish with my prayer—"Domina, salvos tenuisti Principes; salvo nunc et liberos fac orbis terrarum Populos." The General then bowed to the meeting, and resumed his seat amid deafening cheers.

The editor of the *Leicester Mercury* appends this note to his report of General Messaros's speech:—"The reader will please to bear in mind that the General strongly emphasized all the words and sentences we have marked in italics and small capitals; especially those in which he discussed the probability as well as possibility, of the liberation of the remaining captives from Kutayah in September. Bearing this in mind, those who reside in other towns—and no town should think itself too small or unimportant to speak its mind—will see the necessity of all memorials and petitions for the liberation of Kossuth, Batthyany, Perczel, and their companions, being prepared and forwarded without delay."

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Sir William Clay, M.P., Vice-President of the Institution, in the chair. The Chairman remarked, that the object of the charity was to provide an asylum for those children who had been deprived of the natural protectors of their infancy and childhood, and to extend to them the inappreciable blessing of a moral and religious education. The present institution had also the advantage of serving not only as a model to many others of a similar nature, but also as an instance and illustration of the best scientific methods now known of conducting education; and was thus calculated to extend its benefits far beyond those who were the immediate recipients of its bounty. During the seven years which it had been in existence, the asylum had received and educated 150 orphan children; but the premises at present occupied being too small conveniently to accommodate the increased numbers recently admitted, the Directors had determined to take steps for the immediate erection of a new asylum, which would enable them to receive a larger number of children, and continue to them for a longer period the benefits of the institution. The Sub-Secretary then read the Report, which stated that no events had occurred in the asylum during the past year to interfere with the quiet order of the family, or occasion unusual anxiety to the managers, and that the children in both houses (amounting together to 96) had, with occasional slight exceptions, been preserved in health. The new asylum had been honoured with the patronage of her Majesty, who had made a donation to the building fund of £262 10s., in acknowledgment of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been constituted a governor of the charity, with a presentation for life. The whole amount which had been promised towards the erection of the new asylum exceeded £916, of which 754 13s. had been already received. The receipts of the society up to the 31st of March last had been—annual subscriptions, £1,046 18s.; life subscriptions, £558 5s.; donations, £246 18s.; building-fund and sundries, £915 19s.; total, £2,768; while the expenses had amounted to £2,748. The Report was unanimously adopted, and the officers and Board for the ensuing year were elected; after which ten additional children were chosen by ballot, and the proceedings then terminated.

A Hibernian had come far to see Niagara, and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen? To which he replied, "Never a bit, never a bit. Sure it's no wonder at all that the wather should fall down there, for I'd like to know what could hinther it; but its mighty quare, though, I'm thinking, how it ever got up."

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

WHITE v. BLACK.

This was a libel case arising out of a letter which appeared in the *Patriot, Nonconformist, and Inquirer*, on the 3rd, 6th, and 8th of February last. It was tried on Thursday, in the Court of Exchequer; and the following appeared in evidence as to the facts:—

The plaintiff, Mr. William White, is the minister of the General Baptist Church at Rushall, Wilts. The defendant, Mr. William Henry Black, of London, is the Treasurer-trustee of the same church. The trust property consists of a rent-charge of £30 a year, of which £20 is directed by the trust-deed to be applied as the minister's salary, and £10 for general purposes and repairs. The trust-buildings consist of a chapel, a school, and a house for the minister. In 1840, the buildings being very much out of repair, it was resolved to expend £150 in improvements. At that time, and up to his decease in 1844, Mr. Shenstone was the Treasurer-trustee, and in August, 1840, when the work was in full progress, he visited Rushall, sanctioned what was being done, gave some additional orders, and told Mr. White, when the work was complete, to come to London, to lay the bills before the trustees. The repairs being nearly finished in the early part of 1841, Mr. White accordingly came to London, and offered the trustees to guarantee the collection of £60, if they would apply the funds at their disposal in discharge of the rest. The trustees declined to advance more than £20, and left Mr. White to collect the balance as he could; furnishing him with the following certificate:—

We, as trustees of the chapel at Rushall, can bear our testimony to the character of Mr. White, the pastor of the church, and to the truth of the statement made in the above case by the neighbouring Baptist and Independent ministers.

Mr. Black further added a balance-sheet, certified by his own signature, showing that upwards of £100 would have to be collected. Between that time and 1844, Mr. White succeeded in reducing the debt to about £40; and, then finding it difficult to collect further, he again applied, but unsuccessfully, to the trustees. The creditors, however, remained patient until 1850, when one of them commenced proceedings against Mr. White in the County Court, for the balance due to him of £15. In the meantime, some disputes had arisen in 1849 in the church, the result of which was the secession of five or six members, out of twelve or fourteen, headed by one of the deacons, who procured a vote to be passed at a meeting at his own house, deposing and excommunicating Mr. White, who, however, continued his ministrations down to the Sunday before the trial—the seceding deacon himself usually attending in the morning, after an attempt at interruption, for which he had been summoned before a magistrate. Mr. Black, espousing the cause of the seceding minority, had stopped Mr. White's salary in 1849, and had since not only refused to recognise him in any way as minister, but had threatened him with an act of ejectment if he would not resign his post. In the meantime, Mr. White had, of course, judgment given against him in the County Court, the £15 having been increased to £19 by costs; and, after he had paid off about £14, an execution was put into his house for the balance. He resolved once more to appeal to the public; and, for this purpose, drew up the following case, a copy of which he communicated to Mr. Black:—

TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC AND OTHERS.

The bearer of this is a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, asking a trifling of you to pay off a chapel debt where he is minister. He made himself responsible by giving orders for work to be done as a hired agent of the trustees of the aforesaid chapel. Those trustees being dead, their successors refuse to pay, because they say they did not give orders, although they have an accumulation of money in their hands, coming in annually for a number of years from public property—money that has been appropriated to the purpose of repairing the premises from time immemorial; and, in consequence of their refusal to give up the money, it has thrown the bearer into great difficulty, and he is at present under a legal arrest for the same. The chapel in question is situated in Rushall, Wiltshire, and the trustees are living in London.

(Signed) WILLIAM WHITE, Minister.
HENRY CLEMENTS, Deacon.

Before commencing to collect, Mr. White read this case to his congregation, and almost all of those present put down their names on the subscription list. On receiving this case Mr. Black published in the papers mentioned above, the following

CAUTION AGAINST AN IMPOSTOR.

Sir.—A copy of a pretended case, on which a person has been collecting money for some weeks past, has just come to my hands, and demands exposure. It purports to relate to the General Baptist Meeting-house at Rushall, Wilts, of which I am a trustee; but it is not sanctioned by the congregation, which is at present without a minister, and it is wholly untrue. As the bearer of that imposture is expected shortly to visit London, I think it my duty thus to caution the religious public, and therefore request the favour of an insertion of this letter in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
W. H. Black.

The trial lasted five hours, and upward of a dozen witnesses were examined, including both Mr. Black's co-trustees and several members of the congregation, who proved not only that Mr. White had never ceased to be minister of the Church, but that Mr. Black had himself visited Rushall in January, 1850, and ascertained that Mr. White was minister. Mr. E. James, Q.C., and Mr. Wills, instructed by Mr. W. Shaen, were counsel for Mr. White, and Mr. Bramwell, instructed by Messrs. Wadeson and Malleson, appeared for Mr. Black.

Much amusement was created by the demeanour of the country witnesses under examination. Mr. Bramwell ably urged the justification put in by the defendant; and Mr. James addressed the jury with great effect.

His Lordship, in summing up, commented severely upon the fact, that the defendant must have known

when he wrote the libel, which was very carefully worded so as to injure the plaintiff as much as possible, that the "pretended case" was substantially true, whilst his own letter was substantially false.

The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £70 damages—a result which seemed to give general satisfaction in Court.

COMPROMISE OF THE SUIT, METAIRIE v. WISEMAN.

—The following are the terms of the compromise in which this remarkable action has terminated, after occupying the Vice-Chancellor's Court nine days. Previous to the document being entered on the minutes of the Court, Mr. Bethell moved, on behalf of the plaintiffs—the relatives of M. Carré—that all proceedings in this cause, and in the information, might be stayed; and that the bill, information, and answers, with the affidavits on both sides, might be removed from the file of the Court, an arrangement having been made between the parties which was satisfactory to the plaintiffs and the persons interested with them in the suit. Lord Cranworth: I suppose the object is that there are imputations which the parties wish to be removed. Mr. Bethell: Yes, my lord. Mr. Stuart: My lord, it is stipulated expressly that all offensive imputations be withdrawn by the plaintiffs, and, with the consent of the parties, the bill and answer are to be taken off the file. We have the consent of the Attorney-General, on behalf of the charity, to the arrangement that is made. Mr. Bethell: He is quite satisfied with what has been done.

METAIRIE v. WISEMAN.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. COOKE.

We, the undersigned, solicitors of the parties in the above-mentioned suits, hereby agree that all litigation in the suits shall be ended on the following terms, that is to say—

First—Four thousand pounds stock (part of the £7,000 stock in the pleadings mentioned) to be transferred to the next of kin of Mathias Carré in the pleadings mentioned, in the shares in which they would be entitled thereto in case of an intestacy, and the rest of the £7,000 stock to remain vested in the trustees of the charity in the pleadings mentioned.

Secondly—The trustees of the charity to pay the sum of £404 10s. 5d. to the same next of kin in the same proportions as mentioned in No. 1. Mr. Bethell will be so good as to suggest such protection for Mr. Cooke in according to these payments as he may think necessary, Mr. Cooke being willing to leave this matter in the hands of Mr. Bethell.

Third—Each party, except the Attorney-General, to bear their own costs of each of the suits, and the plaintiff and the next of kin to bear one-half of the costs of the Attorney-General and the defendant; the trustees to bear the other half of such costs.

Fourth—All offensive imputation to be withdrawn by the plaintiff, and, with the consent of all parties, the bill and affidavits in the suit of Metairie v. Wiseman to be taken off the file.

The above arrangement to be carried into effect by the consent of all parties, including the Attorney-General.

GREGORY, FAULKNER and Co.

April 25th, 1851. NORRIS and SONS.

And her Majesty's Attorney-General this day appearing by his counsel, and consenting and certifying his opinion that it is fit and proper, for the benefit of the charity, that the said arrangement should be carried into effect, let the said agreement be confirmed and carried into effect accordingly; and let all further proceedings in the aforesaid cause, and information respectively, be stayed; and let the records of the bill filed in the said cause, and the several affidavits filed in the said cause on behalf of the plaintiff and defendants respectively, be taken off the file.

"PRIVATE" LIBELS NOT ACTIONABLE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule was moved for a criminal information to be filed against Mr. Blackstone, Member of Parliament for Wallingford, for having published a libellous letter reflecting on the character of the Messrs. Hedges and Sons, attorneys and solicitors, carrying on business in Berkshire. The important parts of the letter, which was dated in December, 1849, and was sent to Mr. Lee, a cousin of Mr. Blackstone, were these:—

Thus far I have written to you what you may make public to any one. I am now writing strictly in private respecting Hedges. . . . A very serious charge, affecting the respectability of his firm, is at hand. By chance, through my means as a magistrate and arbitrator in a long case, a very foul deed came to light, and a tradesman, hitherto deemed very respectable, is about to take his trial at the next assizes at Abingdon for forging documents, and defrauding the estate of an old man some time ago deceased. Hedges having prepared a will, making himself and the prisoner (Owen) trustees and executors of the property, every effort was made by Hedges to stifle the prosecution, and the mayor, under Hedges' instructions (as the old man ran away to the sea-side), refused to commit. I, however, remained firm, and considering the case an atrocious one, and knowing that many dark things would inevitably come to light, took care that the case was referred for trial, and though John Hedges subsequently tried to alter improperly the commitment, making that a misdemeanor instead of a felony, in order to obtain bail at a lower sum (in hopes that Owen might run away), still the case stands for trial at the ensuing assizes at Abingdon. I believe Erie is the judge. You will now perceive not only that Hedges is not friendly towards me, but looks upon me as the means by which some very awkward disclosures will be brought to light, and the respectability of the firm of Hedges and Co. very much shaken; for though Owen may be the only one to suffer for the crime of forgery, other parties cognisant of it, and who were the means by which an opportunity to commit the fraud was given, cannot expect to come out of Court with much success. I say no more, but merely request you to destroy this sheet. It is well you should know its contents, but it can do nobody else any good. Your affectionate cousin, WILLIAM SKYME BLACKSTONE.

It appeared that Owen was tried and acquitted, there being no pretence for the charge of forgery. Mr. Whateley and Mr. Dodeswell showed cause against the rule, and contended that the letter was a confidential communication, *bona fide* made by one person to another respecting a matter in which they had a common interest, as the letter itself showed. The Attorney-General, Mr. Crowder, and Mr. Gray, insisted that this was a malicious libel, and that the affidavits filed by the prosecutor completely falsified

the insinuations in this libel. Lord Campbell was of opinion that the Court ought not to grant this criminal information. He did not assume to himself the right to say that the communication was confidential, but he thought that if the case went before a jury on that ground there was very strong evidence to justify the jury in coming to that conclusion. It clearly was not the intention of Blackstone to send the letter abroad to the world, but to convey information to Lee, who, with himself, was interested in property as to which Messrs. Hedges had been concerned for them. As to Mr. Lee, he (Lord Campbell) must say that his conduct had been highly discreditable. He had received the letter in July, 1849, and had kept it quite a secret till December, 1850, a period of eighteen months, when, upon a quarrel between him and Mr. Blackstone, he, for the first time, conveyed to Messrs. Hedges a knowledge of its contents. His motive in doing this had not been a sense of justice. As to Messrs. Hedges, they were quite free from the imputations cast in the letter, but the defendant appeared to have written the letter in good faith at the time, and to have addressed it to a person to whom a jury might say he might lawfully make the communication. The other judges concurred; and the rule was discharged, but without costs.

THE CUSTOMS AND THE LONDON DOCKS COMPANY.—A motion by the Attorney-General in the Court of Exchequer, for entering a verdict for the Crown on the former trial in this case, has been argued for several successive days. The Court has taken time to consider its judgment, and appointed a day for having arguments on the cross rule.

THE JUDGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—Earl Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, attended by his Attorney-General, Mr. Ellis, Q.C., has been occupied two days with evidence and speeches in the case of Mr. Ramsay, judge of the Liverpool County Court, and the memorialists for his removal. Physicians declared Mr. Ramsay sufficiently recovered in body and mind to discharge his duties. Mr. Serjeant Wilkins spoke for three hours and a half, and then begged for an adjournment, concluding the next day an address of extraordinary power in defence of Mr. Ramsay. Mr. Whateley was heard in reply. The Chancellor reserved his decision.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, Thomas Hill, of John-street, Wilmington-square, was fined £1,000 for manufacturing and selling to publicans a compound called "ex-spruce," calculated to give a heady appearance to beer, so as to cover its dilution with water. Several publicans proved that the accused had sought them out, and introduced his article, for having which on their premises they had been fined in heavy sums. Hill implored the consideration of the Court, on account of his family, and said he had been led into the business, which he had believed to be legal, by a person who had since confessed himself to be a secret agent of the Excise. He was told by the Court that he could petition for a mitigation of the penalty, but the amount would still be heavy.

THE POLICEMAN KILLED IN LAMBETH.—Patrick Cane, John Hickey, and James M'Ellicott, three Irish labourers concerned in the killing of policeman Chaplin, in Lambeth, a few weeks ago, were on Friday tried for the murder. Cane and Hickey were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years; M'Ellicott was acquitted.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BARRISTER'S CLERK.—At Guildhall, a clerk named Jones, in the employ of Mr. Huddleston, the barrister, has been examined and remanded on the charge of embezzling various large sums of money received by him on account of his employer. Two banker's clerks deposed to having paid prisoner the two separate sums of £3 6s. 6d. and £24 14s. 6d. on the 29th of May, 1851, and 3rd of December, 1850. The latter sum was paid by cheque. The prisoner admitted that the receipts were in his handwriting. The prosecutor had not received the monies. When the prisoner had been removed from the bar, Mr. Huddleston, who, says the report, "had with the greatest difficulty retained command of his feelings during the examination, withdrew into an adjoining room, and gave way to his grief at having occasion to prosecute a person that he had brought up from his childhood, and had always treated more as a son than a servant."

MORE SPORTS ON THE ROAD.—Two young men named Preedy were charged at the Lambeth Police Court with having thrown flour over Mr. Dobson, a coachbuilder, on their way to Epsom on the Derby day. A scuffle ensued, and one of the defendants had his clothes torn. His name would not have been discovered had he not brought an action for that damage against the complainant. The magistrates sentenced the defendants to a fine of 40s., or fourteen days' imprisonment each. The father—a surgeon in Gray's-inn-road—considered their conduct so scandalous that he would not pay a farthing for them; so they were sent to prison.

THE EPSOM AFFRAY.—One of the sons of Baron Dimsdale has been apprehended and held to bail for the assault on Mr. Jarman; the captain and the other Mr. Dimsdale have not been discovered.

Mr. Coombe, the metropolitan police magistrate, has decided that an omnibus conductor was justified in refusing to take passengers into his omnibus after the seats had been hired and paid for by another party. It was intimated that Mr. Alderman Humphrey had decided cases otherwise, when Mr. Coombe said that Alderman Humphrey might be a very ingenious man, but as bad a lawyer as any in the world.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The royal circle was enlarged on Wednesday by the arrival of the King of the Belgians, with the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Handres, and the Princess Charlotte.

The fourteenth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated on Friday by the firing of guns, at the Tower and parks, the ringing of bells, &c. The Bishop of London entertained his episcopal brethren at dinner at Fulham.

The announcement of the intermission of the Waterloo banquet for this year was premature and incorrect. It was held as usual on Wednesday evening. The muster of officers was little short of that last year, there being above seventy veterans present at the gathering. Prince Albert and his suite, consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Major-General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie, were the only guests present who were not engaged on the famous 18th of June, 1815. General Baron de Omphal, a distinguished officer in the King of Holland's service, Sir Hugh Halkett, in the Hanoverian army, and his Excellency Prince Castelciula, were the only foreigners who dined with the duke, on this the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle. After the banquet, the duke ordered his carriage and went to Miss Burdett Coutts' ball.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the costume ball, were of the value of £150,000.

The death of Mr. Hill, formerly of Hazlewood, near Birmingham, and in later years of Tottenham, near London, is an event of some interest to the public. Mr. Hill was a remarkable man, and the father of a remarkable family, of whom the most widely known are the able lawyer and philanthropist, Mr. Mathew Davenport Hill, and Mr. Rowland Hill, the author of penny postage. He was himself a public benefactor by the reforms which he originated in the system of teaching youth. He reached a patriarchal age—dying in his eighty-ninth year; and was to the last marvellously possessed of the keen and vigorous intellect and affectionate sensibilities which made his character admirable through life. A writer in the *Scotsman*, evidently from an intimate personal knowledge, contributes the following notice:—

Mr. Hill was celebrated as the founder and organizer of the Hazlewood School, in which the earliest attempt was made in England to render education not solely classical and verbal, but real, scientific, and character-forming. A description of this interesting seminary appeared many years ago in the *Edinburgh Review*, and excited much attention. The school of Bruce Castle, near Tottenham, under one of Mr. Hill's sons, is the offspring of the parent school formerly at Hazlewood, and is improved to the most advanced views and requirements of the age. In this school Mr. Hill never ceased to take the warmest interest. He was a man of genius and originality, acuteness and observation, consequent extensive knowledge, and natural and improved soundness of judgment. His opinions were, in the best sense of the term, liberal, unalloyed by prejudices; and, to his latest day, every step of social progress was hailed by him with almost youthful enthusiasm. A high-toned morality, humble piety, and expansive benevolence, characterized him; while a singleness of heart, earnestness of purpose, and never-failing cheerfulness and kindness of disposition, endeared him not only to a numerous kindred, of which he was the beloved patriarch, but to a wide circle of friends, who lament his loss and will long cherish his memory. Mr. Hill has left five sons, all well worthy of such a father.

THE LONDON PEACE CONGRESS.—This great meeting of the friends of universal peace attracts increased attention among various religious bodies throughout the provinces. Of this the following resolution is a gratifying proof, and it may be hoped that the example will not be lost upon the churches in other parts of the country. At the annual meeting of the Western Association of Baptist Churches, at Collumpton, Devon, held last week, it was resolved—

That this association, whilst believing that it is only the spread of the Gospel which will cause all "wars to cease," cordially sympathizes with the objects of the PEACE SOCIETY, and commands them to the several churches of which it is composed.

That W. D. Horsey and E. Whitby, Esqrs., and the Rev. H. Trend, secretary of the association, be appointed delegates from this association to the Peace Congress to meet in London next month.

(Signed) H. TREND, Sec.

SUFFOLK AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A movement has been set on foot among a small but earnest party of farmers in Suffolk for the purpose of advocating the necessity of reduction in all their private and public expenses to meet their reduced incomes. It originated in the meeting of half-a-score farmers, who adopted a statement as to their views and wishes, which was forwarded to the president of the National Parliamentary and Reform Association, seeking the aid of that association in their efforts to carry out, fully and fairly, the principles of free-trade. On Thursday last a meeting of persons interested in agriculture was held at Stowmarket (the central market town in the county), to discuss the measures required to mitigate the unequal pressure under which the farmers are suffering. Mr. Samuel Matthews, of Raven's Hall, near Hadleigh, was called to the chair, and introduced the subject in a few pertinent and judicious remarks. Mr. N. W. Johnson, of Ringahall, then briefly stated the circumstances which had led to that meeting. The memorial to the Reform Association was read, and the principles there laid down being cordially approved, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. That this meeting cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed in the Memorial which has been read, and is desirous

that an association be formed for the purpose of obtaining relief from the burthens which peculiarly press upon Agriculture, and which shall also invite the co-operation of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.

II. That an association be forthwith formed to be called the "Suffolk Agricultural Relief Association," and that a minimum subscription of Two Shillings per annum shall entitle any person to become a member.

III. That a committee be appointed to conduct the business of the association, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act upon it:—[This committee consists of sixteen gentlemen, of whom twelve are farmers].—with power to add to their number.

IV. That the following be the objects of the association:—1. The repeal of the Malt-tax; 2. The alteration of the present unjust Tithe system; 3. An equitable measure of Tenant-right; 4. A thorough revision of the present mode of managing the County Expenditure; 5. The Abolition of the Game-laws; 6. The removal of restrictions on the growth of Excise articles.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 25, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH-BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons yesterday the adjourned discussion upon the second reading of this bill expanded into an interesting debate. Sir George Grey having explained that the bill had been introduced upon the report of commissioners in order to facilitate the erection of churches, and to provide for the endowment of the ministers of the new parishes in certain cases from pew rents, Mr. Hume characterised it as a robbery of the poor, and a scheme to increase the ecclesiastical establishment out of public funds. Twenty-five years ago they could have had twenty additional churches built in the metropolis by Mr. John Smith and others, provided they could have had the appointment of the clergy, but as that was not allowed them, the churches were not built. And now what did they propose by this bill? To take away half of the free sittings that had been appropriated for the last fifty years. The next clause was quite as objectionable. It was to give power to the commissioners to charge rents for pews which had been held by faculty. This mode of adding to the wants of the Church, in utter disregard of the feeling of the public, he warned them would, ere long, tell fearfully against it. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir B. Hall agreed that the supposed object of this bill was a good one—namely, to subdivide large parishes—but this bill went far beyond that, and was not in accordance with the original intention of the commissioners. It was the same as that proposed last year, with some little alteration. That bill gave power to the commissioners to levy a church-rate over the whole district, so that every person would come under this church-rate at the very time that church-rates were most obnoxious to the public at large. As an instance, take the parish of St. Pancras. It was proposed to build twenty additional churches, and if that bill had been passed there would have been a church-rate in every one of those 20 districts. What was their proposition now? Why, to enable the bishops and others to put a tax upon seats which were now free. But there were some other curious propositions in it. Suppose a new church were built, and there was a popular clergyman to it, they actually proposed to take the pew rents of that church to support another church where there might be a negligent minister who could not get a congregation. Then there was another proposition to validate marriages performed in certain churches, and so facilitate the building of churches which were to legalize illegal marriages. Among a large population with which he was connected he proposed to build a new church, but he was told by the Bishop of Llandaff that he (Sir B. Hall) might spend any money he chose in building it, but he (the bishop) would not consecrate it unless he endowed it. That he would not consent to do. The consequence was, he declined to build the church, and in that very place there were now six dissenting chapels and no church. Mr. PLUMPTRE hoped the bill would be a very useful one, though he doubted as to the propriety of making it retrospective. He would give it a second reading, and have it fully and fairly considered in committee.

Mr. W. J. Fox supported the amendment. The bill affected a great variety of interests, and touched upon those of Dissenters so much that it was an absolute matter of justice that the Dissenting body should have time to consider its provisions. It was a tax bill, and a tax of all others the most inexpedient, as it taxed people for going to church. It was engrained on the Church the worst feature of voluntarism—paying the clergy by pew-rents—and that, too, at a moment when it was authentically declared that the Church was capable of realizing £500,000 sterling by better management. It would be asked what was the particular species of faith and worship which funds were demanded to support, while such scenes were enacted in the Church as had occurred no later than last Sunday, when the incumbent of a church, at the close of a discourse by a popular preacher, had got up and protested against what had been advanced by his rev. brother.

Sir R. Inglis denied that this bill was promoted by the bishops for the sake of patronage. The income of the ministers of these new churches was not above £150 a year. He deprecated the introduction of the voluntary system into the Church, believing that it tended to sacrifice the independence of the clergy. He believed that no bishop had done more for his diocese than the Bishop of London; he had, perhaps, consecrated more churches in his diocese than any other prelate; and no man had ever exercised his ecclesiastical patronage with a more

sincere desire to act according to his own conscience.

Lord R. GAGEVOR and Mr. HANLEY supported the second reading, intending to examine the bill in committee. Lord DUNCAN, Mr. MOWATT, and Sir G. PACHELL, supported the amendment. On the motion of Mr. S. HARRITT, the debate was adjourned till Friday.

THE CASE OF JOHN PERUND.—In moving for papers on this subject, in the House of Lords, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH went over the whole matter; and was replied to, in defence of the Company's government, by Lord BROUGHTON.

THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES BILL.—On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, was read a third time and passed, *non. con.*

THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSES BILL.—Was read a second time on the motion of Lord SHAFTESBURY, who apologized to their lordships for thus early introducing himself to their notice; and was complimented by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE on the work in which he is engaged.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY BILL.—In the lower House, Mr. MOWATT, the author of this bill, moved for the suspension of the standing order, to enable it to go before the select committee to which its rival, the Government measure, was referred. He instanced several important measures which had been thus favoured. Mr. HUME and Mr. WILLIAMS supported the application. Mr. PATTEN, on the part of the Standing Order Committee, and Sir G. GRAY, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion; and it was withdrawn.

THE SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this measure, Mr. STAFFORD renewed his protest against it. Mr. HUME moved, and Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded, the formal negative. Sir J. DURE declared that the City was still diametrically opposed to the bill. Sir H. VENNER and Sir W. JOLLYFFE repeated the objections of cattle-sellers and butchers. Sir G. GRAY and Mr. CARDWELL defended the bill, and it was read a third time, and passed by 81 to 32—majority, 49.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. DISRAELI, with notice that he should move them as an amendment upon the House-duty Bill:—

That according to an estimate of the probable future produce of the existing taxes, submitted to this House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears that a surplus revenue may be expected in the present year of about £3,000,000.

That, in the revenue so estimated is included a sum exceeding £2,000,000 derived from the tax upon income, respecting which an inquiry has been directed to be made by a committee of this House; on the result of whose labours may depend the future removal or modification of that important impost.

That, in this provisional state of the financial arrangements of the country, it appears in this House to be most consistent with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit, and the exigencies of the public service, not to make any material alteration of public income in effecting such changes as may be deemed advisable in other branches of taxation.

EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The following resolution was moved by Mr. FAWCETT, opposed by Sir G. GRAY, and negatived by consent:—"That it is desirable to extend the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court to the whole of each county on the home circuit."

INLAND BONDING, AND SAVINGS' BANKS.—Notwithstanding the mass of business involved in what is reported above, long and interesting discussions took place on the system of warehousing foreign goods in bond in Manchester, and on the claims to relief of parties affected by the recent failures of Savings' Banks; to which it is impossible to do justice this week.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Constitutional* of yesterday contains an article by Dr. Veron, indicating the first of a series of reforms which the country may expect from the abolition of the law of May, and the re-election of Louis Napoleon—the suppression of the octroi duties levied on provisions at the gates of towns, a system which tends to create *extra muros*, a zone of taverns and vagabond faubourgs. The Assembly is becoming alarmed at the immense flow of petitions, of which there are nearly as many and as numerously signed for the restoration of universal suffrage as for the revision. M. Cabet, the Isorian Communist, has returned to Paris, and surrendered to take his trial on the charge of fraudulent delusion.

THE BATH ELECTION.—At the nomination, on Monday, the show of hands was for the Radical, Captain Scobell. The poll yesterday resulted in his return, after a very close fight, the numbers being 1,103 to 1,041—majority 62. The total number of electors on the register, including double qualifications, is 2,153, of which 2,144 were polled, leaving 1,009 voters who did not exercise their privilege. Mr. Sutcliffe's committee assert that the majority for Captain Scobell is only 32.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Was yesterday visited by 68,394 persons, and £3,186 12s. was taken. A party of labourers, numbering 446, from the estate of Mr. Pusey were brought up and admitted at his expense. The interest of the scene, and the pleasure of the spectators, were increased by the presence of the Queen, who, leaning on the arm of King Leopold, and, unattended, walked through the crowded nave and transept, pausing for some time in apparent enjoyment of the unusual contact with the people; by whom she was loudly applauded, but in no degree pressed upon.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, June 25, 1851.
With Foreign Grain and Flour we are well supplied this week, there is, however, a good sale for Wheat and Oats at fully Monday's rates. The weather may be considered for the growing crops.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 6s. 0d.
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Half a Column £1 10s. | Column £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851.

SUMMARY.

AT last, after Herculean labour, Lord John Russell has succeeded in dragging his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill through committee in the House of Commons. The opposition he has met with, the damage which his reputation for statesmanship has sustained, the loss of party strength which his own folly has inflicted on him, and the evident uselessness of the measure which has been obtained at so much cost, will be an effectual warning, we hope, to future Ministers, whatever their professed principles, to beware of hastily meddling in contests between rival churches, and especially to calculate upon no political gratitude as likely to accrue to them for truckling to ecclesiastical dignitaries. Lord John may now be said to have got his bill, "and nothing but his bill." Further securities for Protestantism he has not obtained. More inviolable defences against the aggressions of Popery he has not been able to erect. His measure is an undignified and meaningless protest on behalf of the exclusive honours of our Anglican hierarchy, and in making that protest which, after all, but feebly expresses the true significance of the agitation got up last autumn, he has irritated many, satisfied but few, and subdued none—he has lost a session, he has forfeited much moral influence, and he has contracted an indelible stain upon his political renown. Unfortunately, the country which cheered him on to action, is the principal sufferer by the result. By this time we might, but for this Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, have had a new Reform Bill, and a sure prospect of safe but speedy progress. Well, we had our whistle, and now we pay for it! We cried, "No Popery," till we were hoarse, and presently we shall find that we might have been better employed.

In other respects, the business of Parliament during the week has been varied and important. Mr. Cobden's motion for an attempt to secure, by amicable agreement between England and France, a mutual reduction of naval armaments and fortifications; and Mr. Hume's, to cancel the patent which restricts the printing of the Bible to the two Universities, and to the Queen's printer, both of them briefly reported in the Postscript of our last number, we have dealt with at large elsewhere. To these topics we must now add the mention of a few others—some purely religious, some purely secular, and some partaking of the character of both.

Of the last class is the Sunday Trading Bill, evidently framed with a view to protect the profits, as well as the consciences, of certain shopkeepers resident in the metropolis, but particularly in the parish of Lambeth. Let it not be imagined for a moment that we are insensible to the vast importance of reserving one day in seven free for religious culture, and of securing it, by all legitimate means, against the encroachments of mammon. We have, however, but little faith in the power of Parliamentary enactments to promote religious objects, and, even if we were given to rely upon such inadequate means, we could not have brought ourselves to sanction a measure so partial, and so preposterous, as that pressed forward by Mr. W. Williams. How a bill which legalized the sale on Sundays, except between certain hours usually allotted to Divine service, of milk, cream, fruit, pastry, cooked victuals, writing materials, ginger-beer, newspapers, and other periodicals, tobacco, and medicinal drugs, can be correctly designated a "Sunday-trading Prevention Bill," we are utterly at a loss to conjecture. Such piecemeal and inconsistent legislation as this could only serve to expose the Sabbath to contempt, and to protect one class of tradesmen at the expense of others. We are glad, therefore, that the resumed debate on the second reading of the bill terminated in a division which has thrown it out for the present session.

We were about to state that the subject of religious tests at our Universities had once more

undergone discussion in the House of Commons. We must correct ourselves. It was introduced, indeed, by Mr. Heywood, in a speech which was at once conciliatory in tone, and liberal in aim—a speech which was replied to by Lord John Russell, who intimated his readiness to vote for the admission of Dissenters to University honours, and his decided disinclination to grant them any participation in the governing power of those learned corporations. The matter was not carried further. Mr. Milner Gibson was interrupted in the observations he thought it necessary to make on Lord John's speech, by the request of some honourable member that the House be counted, whereupon, it having been ascertained that less than forty members were present, the Speaker adjourned the House, and the question ingloriously fell through. Undoubtedly, it is one of serious importance—of far greater importance to the future progress of liberal ideas than many are disposed to regard it. But there can be as little doubt, we think, that, constituted as Parliament now is, there is not the slightest probability of its securing the attention due to its magnitude, and we the less regret, therefore, an evasion of it, which tells more powerfully against the House than in disparagement of the subject they refused to discuss.

The Oath of Abjuration Bill, framed with a view to remove the existing obstacle to the admission of Jews into Parliament, has likewise got through committee unaltered. For once, the High Church party behaved themselves with singular moderation. Against the principle of the measure, they again urged, with much solemnity, their decided protest; but with the details by which it was sought to carry that principle into effect, they had no fault to find. The several clauses of the bill, therefore, were agreed to without opposition, and the report brought up. Whether this suspension of active hostility in the Commons betokens a favourable consideration of the measure in the Lords, remains to be seen. We much fear that the apathetic conduct of Lord John Russell will embolden the peers to hazard another rejection of it, although so loudly called for by the spirit of the times.

Before passing away from Parliamentary topics, it may be well to remark that the Smithfield Market Bill is actually making progress, although amongst its provisions a clause giving to the city authorities six months' further grace, or, in other words, six months' further opportunity for defeating the measure, has been inserted by Government, with what view it is impossible to determine—that Mr. Bass has attempted, but in vain, to reduce the Malt Tax by one half—and that, in Committee of Supply, another effort has been made by Lord John Russell to whitewash the character of Sir Harry Smith in regard to the conduct he has pursued about representative government at the Cape. An effort, the success of which is forbidden by the most obvious facts of the case.

There is no great stir out of doors to which we deem it necessary to call the attention of the reader. The Bishop of Exeter's description of what constitutes "the laity of the Church of England"—the third jubilee meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, presided over by Prince Albert, and conducted by Cabinet Ministers, bishops and other grandees—the meeting at Leicester to urge the immediate liberation of Kossuth and his companions in exile—the Birmingham Festival in honour of the Foreign Commissioners to the Great Exhibition—and two law cases; namely, that of *Metairie v. Wiseman*, which has been concluded by compromise, and that of *White v. Black*, which has vindicated a reputation assailed, we are sorry to say, in our columns as well as in those of other journals—together with railway accidents, conflagrations, and alarming colliery contingencies—these constitute the staple of weekly news, other than Parliamentary. At another time each might have claimed a passing remark, but just now we are compelled to limit ourselves to a bare enumeration of them.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S SOFT SAWDER.

LORD PALMERSTON, being in a political sense somewhat scant in his wardrobe, and unable to indulge in the luxury of a clean shirt, as often as his intimate friends could desire, wears "a front" of spotless purity, ornamented with a diamond pin, of which no one can exactly say how it came into his possession. No man has a better reputation than he for liberal aims in his foreign policy. No man is supposed to be more concerned or more able than he to keep the peace. And, to do him justice, his great ability must be admitted—for it would be quite impossible to find another individual equal to him in poking his head into other nation's concerns, and adroitly extricating himself from the mess when his intrusion turns out unfortunate. He has a wonderful aptitude in making believe that liberalism on the Continent hangs on his favour; and his success in this respect is the

more marvellous, inasmuch as, under cover of his connivance, absolutism never seems to have more completely or more uninterruptedly had its own way. As we have before remarked, he is the friend of the successful. When peoples triumph, he is full of popular sentiments. When monarchs regain their ascendancy, no one is so anxious to propitiate them as he. Lord Palmerston is a peace man; that is, he speaks noble things in support of peace, and, as he says, "in regard to those international principles and feelings which influence the political views of Mr. Cobden as the advocate of peace, he is ready to subscribe implicitly to the *general tendency* of the views which he from time to time expresses." But ask Lord Palmerston to do any one thing whereby peace may be secured, or the maintenance of it rendered less oppressive and more effectual, and he instantly resorts to a train of special-pleading, which shows that behind his professions there is nothing equivalent to them—that divested of his clean front and collar, he would cut but a poor figure in the eyes of his countrymen.

Last week, Mr. Cobden moved an address to her Majesty, "praying that she will direct the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with the Government of France, and endeavour to prevent in future that rivalry of warlike preparations in time of peace, which has hitherto been the policy of the two Governments; and to promote, if possible, a mutual reduction of armaments." In support of this most modest and feasible proposition, Mr. Cobden delivered a speech which, for conclusiveness of reasoning and moderation of tone, surpassed even his former efforts. He brings forward irrefragable evidence that France and England had for some years past been vying with each other in strengthening their respective fortifications, and in augmenting their naval armaments. He shows that Great Britain pleads in justification of the increased burden she devolves upon her own subjects for naval purposes the necessity of keeping pace with the warlike preparations going on in France; and that in France precisely the same reason is put forward for further developing her naval resources. He submits that this rivalry is inconvenient for both countries—that by mutual agreement the present proportion of naval power may be retained by each, on a largely reduced scale, and that other countries will speedily follow their example—and he points out as an instance of the practicability of the method he recommends, the Convention between this country and the United States of America, limiting the amount of force in the lakes that separate Canada from America. He prescribes no particular method by which this mutual reduction of ships and fortifications should be attempted; but merely asks that the Foreign Secretary should forthwith commence negotiations with that view, in a spirit of amity with France; and he winds up with a graceful allusion to the meeting together from all countries in the world in that "common temple (the Crystal Palace) erected for their gratification and reception, of men speaking different languages and bred in different habits."

Lord Palmerston, in his reply to Mr. Cobden's speech, contrives to delight his friends, to mystify his opponents, and to negative the proposition. This he does with a skill which none but an old diplomatist like himself could evince. He speaks of the member for the West Riding with that hesitation which modesty is supposed at all times to display in the presence of greatness, as "his honourable friend"—describes him, by an incidental touch, as "an influential member of the House of Commons"—and professes himself ready to accept the spirit of Mr. Cobden's proposal, if thereby he can demonstrate his own ardent desire for the object which "the advocate of peace" has in view. He indulges in an eloquent expression of his hopes that France and England may continue united—of his joy that old antipathies are giving place to better feelings—and of his confidence that their uninterrupted friendship will be the surest guarantee to Europe for the progress of liberty and for the preservation of peace. But he objects, of course, to the specific proposal laid before the House by the honourable member for the West Riding—but, because he could find no tenable objection to the proposal itself, he very adroitly misrepresents it, as if it called for sacrifices on our part which would leave us, relatively to France, weaker than we were before; and he seizes hold of some minor inaccuracy of statement in Mr. Cobden's address, which, having wittily refuted, he resumes his seat with an air of triumph.

France, it is true, as a continental power, keeps afoot a much larger standing army than our own. But, for purposes hostile to Great Britain, that army is comparatively useless until the fleet shall have enabled it to cross the intervening seas. The fact may be accepted as a valid argument for our maintaining a naval force proportionably greater than that of France. But whether the proportion be observed on an extended, or on a reduced scale, so long as it remains the same, must be a matter of indifference to us, in respect of our security

from invasion. If, for example, we keep in commission thirty ships of war against twenty so kept by our neighbour, and deem it a sufficient defence against French aggression, notwithstanding their superior army, it is impossible, as it appears to us, to make out that that army would become more dangerous, if the relative proportion of ships were brought down by agreement from thirty and twenty, respectively, to three and two. France would still have precisely the same impediment to overcome, and we precisely the same power to frustrate the attempt. The sole difference to either people would be a material diminution of needless expense—the sole disadvantage to either government, a large curtailment of ministerial patronage. Mr. Cobden suggested merely that the two countries should attempt to arrive, by amicable agreement, at a result which would prove a relief to both. The Foreign Secretary declines making the attempt, and in so doing, lays himself open, spite of his "soft sawder," to the indignant reprobation of every honest and patriotic mind.

Mr. Cobden, it will be seen, yielding to the earnest solicitation of his friends, consented to withdraw his motion, and threw upon her Majesty's Ministers the responsibility of following out or neglecting the suggestion it contained. The mode in which Lord Palmerston met this concession to his wishes must have awakened in Mr. Cobden's mind a feeling of regret that he had not insisted on a division. However, the honourable member is one who is likely enough to act on the maxim, "once bit, twice shy." He promises that in the event of inaction on the part of the Foreign Secretary, which he has reason enough to anticipate, that he will return to the charge next session. We have no doubt he will keep his word; and his proposition is at once so reasonable, so important, and so practical, that no Minister will be able to put it aside more than once or twice, even by the most skilful application of the force of "soft sawder."

THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

WHEN the author of the "Latter-day Pamphlets" would demonstrate the hopeless folly of what is called popular self-government, he pictures, in his grotesque but graphic style, a ship attempting to round Cape Horn, or other tempestuous headland—the phantom captain directing the steersman as voted by the crew; and that body ignorant or regardless of all but certain abstract, imaginary laws of navigation. After sundry monitories "nudges from the icebergs" and other ruthless administrators of "the eternal laws," the "fatal and perfidious bark" goes down, or is doomed to drift about for ever, a nautical spectre, a warning against all anarchic attempts to substitute collective wisdom for heaven-given rule.

Without denying that democratic states—or, rather, states in a democratic mood—have sometimes gone far to justify such a representation as this, we mean to say that it has scarcely ever been more nearly approached than by our own aristocratic Government in their dealings with the Cape of Good Hope colony. Having been treated for several decades with little more respect than a tribe of conquered semi-barbarians, though a thriving community of Dutch and English settlers, it has recently obtained from the British Crown authority to construct for itself a representative constitution. That authority was conveyed by letters patent, appointing a commission, partly chosen by the people, and partly nominated by the Government. Delay arose in the drafting of the constitution—the two parties in the commission mutually retarding the completion of their common task. Inconvenienced, and perhaps irritated, by this provisional state of things, the Governor urged the constituent commission to assume the functions of a legislature. Thereupon the popular members quitted the council-board, and appealed to the colonists, who requested them, almost unanimously, to complete their draft of the constitution. That done, it was presented to the people—adopted with enthusiasm, though not without deliberation—and despatched by the hands of two of its concocters to obtain the sanction of the British Parliament. Those gentlemen—Mr. Fairbairn and Sir Andries Stockenstrom—have been here several months. Unfortunately they were accompanied by news of the outbreak of another Kafir war. So far from having attained the object of their mission, the Colonial Minister is said to have recalled the letters patent, and the Premier admits that the execution of them is indefinitely postponed. The deputies are about to return, to aid, they say, in restraining the excitement of their constituents, the Cape colonists.

Whatever degree of indignation may prevail among the colonists can scarcely be unreasonable or exaggerated. They have been subjected, by the home Government, to gratuitous indignity, as well as to grievous wrong. The very circumstances alleged in justification of withholding the constitution are an impeachment of those in whose policy they originate. A fierce, and apparently interminable, war is raging upon the frontier—the

Governor is in the scene of conflict, hundreds of miles from the capital of the colony—and the government is virtually in the hands of a secretary! Until peace is restored, and the Commander-in-Chief once more merged in the Governor, the establishment of a representative legislature, Lord John Russell argues, would be impossible or useless. To the offer of the colonists—Give us a representative legislature, and we will finish the war—he replies with an imputation upon their sincerity. The first act of a colonial parliament would be, he suspects, to make peace by concession rather than by threats of extermination. They would either give up the debatable Kafraria—a province of the Crown, and not a part of the colony—or devolve upon the Crown the expense of its defence. It is the fear of losing this half-conquered and useless province, and with it an appanage of the Colonial Office, that emboldens the Queen's Ministers to treat her Majesty's letters patent as of no more solemnity than a Chancellor's budget—to be flung down and taken back like morsels of financial relief to ravenous or disdainful interests. But they will, perhaps, find that they have overreached themselves, overstept the limits of English law, in this last assumption of official despotism. The colonists have no need to resort to arms, or even passive resistance. It is held by men learned in the law, that in the letters patent the Queen gave more than she had power to recall—that as she raised the colonists of the Cape from the rank of conquered subjects to that of free citizens, and, as the Queen, can do no wrong, she is incapable of their degradation. It will be an exciting and salutary sight, that of men who but yesterday were the occupants of soil the other side of the equator, wrested in war from a former possession, suing in the ancient tribunals of England for the rights of Englishmen. It is well to "fly from petty tyrants to the throne"—it is better to arraign at the bar of law those who stand about the throne for trifling with the prerogatives of the sovereign and withholding the liberties of the subject.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

If intelligent Englishmen could be polled on the subject of our foreign policy, the question of by far the most interest to them at the present moment would be found to be the liberation of Kossuth and his fellow-exiles in Turkey. That is one of the few questions which have not lost their freshness, and in which the heart rather than passion or prejudice is concerned. The name of Kossuth is "familiar in the mouth as household words"—can excite interest where liberalism is held in abhorrence, can arouse the most phlegmatic to animation, and kindle the bright eye and quick sympathy of the fair sex whenever it is uttered in their presence. His untiring energy, high-minded enthusiasm, and noble disinterestedness, united with his simplicity, genuine feeling, and endearing qualities, have awakened an interest in the breast of every friend of freedom. If he were dead his name would be enshrined with the illustrious of bygone days. But he still lives—lives, possibly, in the providence of God, to restore independence to his country; lives, perhaps, to read a lesson to civilized Europe, on the ultimate triumph of true greatness. Yes, he lives! but how long the life of this illustrious man is destined to survive may, for aught we know, depend, to no small extent, upon the efforts of us, his admirers and sympathizers in Great Britain. He lives, but we have the declaration of General Mesaros—in a speech delivered last week to the townsmen of Leicester (given elsewhere)—that if not released this autumn he can scarcely survive till the spring. If anything more were required to stimulate our solicitude for the illustrious captive, it would be the fact mentioned in recent letters from himself, that the Porte had offered to liberate him "if he would pledge himself not to return to Europe without the consent of Austria"—a proposal indignantly spurned.

We can scarcely imagine a question of greater practical moment, and yet one in which more important moral considerations are involved. Generous feelings alone should induce us to make the effort required. Who that knows anything of the man can help feeling a personal attachment to him, as to one who has lived for the benefit of his country and the world? Even the courtly Lord Palmerston invites the country to strengthen his hands in the matter, says that he has been making efforts for the liberation of the Hungarian patriots, and still hopes "they may be successful." Austrian and Russian influence may be great at Constantinople, but are not likely to prevail against the energetic remonstrances of our Government, backed by those of the United States Legislature, and the disposition of the Sultan himself to comply with the claims of justice and humanity. The tediousness of diplomatic intercourse is proverbial, and, possibly, ere our Government have concluded their negotiations with the Porte, the winter may be upon us, and the poor Hungarians be obliged to endure or sink under its rigours. Will our Government bestir themselves in the matter? The

answer to this question, we firmly believe, depends upon the spirit of the people they represent. Some of our municipalities, headed by the city corporation, have adopted memorials to Lord Palmerston, urging him to use his utmost efforts for the liberation of Kossuth and his companions; and if similar demonstrations of public opinion were made throughout the country, we have no doubt it would greatly stimulate the activity of the Foreign Office.

But there are still higher considerations to induce the English people to an energetic effort on behalf of the Hungarian patriots. Not only is an important question of international justice involved in their liberation, but, to a considerable extent the interests of freedom. The name of Kossuth is imperishably associated with all that is great and patriotic, and hence the malignity with which the Russian and Austrian despots dread it and pursue it. More than any other living man he is the representative of national independence and free institutions. His arrival in this country would, if we are not mistaken, be attended with more than royal honours, and excite a burst of national enthusiasm such as has been rarely witnessed. We have had royal visitors, from the petty German sovereign to the Russian autocrat, who have in turn been petted and caressed by our aristocracy as though they were all models of virtue and excellence; the people now want a hero after their own mind, to show their feelings—aye, and to vindicate their character. Our Government does not represent them abroad, for in spite of all that may be said the fact remains, that Lord Palmerston is oftener found propping up fallen dynasties than helping the cause of freedom. The daily press does not represent them—for the more influential organs have lent themselves to the cause of despotism, and have debased their columns by retailing the vilest slanders and calumnies respecting Kossuth and his brave compatriots. England now wants an opportunity of convincing European nations of its sympathy with freedom and progress, and what better occasion for such a purpose could present itself, than a national demonstration in honour of the captive Magyar?

We cannot better appeal to the men and women of England on his behalf than in the words of a noble lady—the Baroness von Beck—a personal friend of the Hungarian leaders, and for many months the courageous, skilful medium of communication between their councils and camps in the storm of war. We can select but a few sentences from her eloquent address:—

"Gentlemen of England, will you look calmly on whilst men like Kossuth, Lajos, Cassimir, Batthyani, cousin of the martyred Louis, the valiant and high-minded Perzel, your own lion-hearted countryman, Richard Guyon—are exposed, almost without defence, to vengeance that has no measure—which no time can soften, nor any sufferings placate? You cannot war with the oppressors of my father-land; there are natural difficulties too great for even your gallant hearts and brave arms; but you can arraign before the bar of our common humanity the crowned felons who have violated its most sacred rights. I ask that the moral power of the earth's foremost nation may be exercised on the side of universal justice. That the people of England may distinctly utter their abhorrence of the bloody and vindictive cruelty which has pursued Hungary's greatest men into the bosom of another land, and which vows that they shall wither in the Cachots of Krutaich. . . .

"Ladies of England, to you I offer a tenderer and dearer plea. Kossuth is a husband and a father. The faithful and courageous Theresa, who braved the rigours of a northern winter, and alone and on foot passed through the savage hordes of Austria and Russia, to alleviate her husband's captivity, is fading before his eyes in merciless durance. His beauteous Wilma, his noble boys, Lajos and Terenz, sicken with the deferred hope of seeing their great and dearly beloved father at liberty. Bright and full of promise did he leave them; shall he never look upon them again as a free man? Daily their little hands are stretched to heaven for him, and his name repeated in their prayers, whilst his eye grows dim with remembrance, and his heart aches in the hopeless agony of a hard captivity. Must he, then, die in his cell because the tyrant wills it? Oh, no! You can help to prevent this outrage upon our common nature. You can swell the testimony of the freemen of your land against these tyrannous excesses. The despots who mock at right, and make a jest of natural justice, will tremble at the indignant remonstrance of a free and enlightened nation.

"Britons! Your Government can do little for the heroic men for whom I plead; it is hampered in a thousand ways by political exigencies. To you, therefore, the people, the primary source of power, I appeal. Speak out in favour of these victims of absolutism. . . . What theme can be found better suited to the language of free men, what topic more congenial or interesting to an English multitude? Long has the star of England shone with serene and steady lustre across the troubled waters and gloomy skies of political Europe; by none has its radiance been more deeply revered than by him on whose behalf I invoke its benign influence. Your example will be followed by other nations, and the executioners of the despot's pleasure will be scared from their prey. You lead the van in human progress. Abandon not those who have striven to tread in your footsteps. To cover them with your shield—to snatch them from the murderous toils in which they are enclosed—will be a deed worthy of England's freedom and chivalry, and will add one more ray to her glory. My most exalted wish for England's happiness can extend no further than to say, of that greatness which has become the topic of a world's praise—*Esto perpetuo!*

Wheat is about twenty-one per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 2.
 Annuity-tax (Edinburgh), for the abolition of, 1.
 Carriages, for alteration in mode of taxing, 1.
 Church-rates, against alienating benefits of from Established Church, 1.
 Church of Rome, against the encroachments of, 10.
 Church and State, for the separation of (Hammersmith), 1.
 County-rates and Expenditure Bill, in favour of, 2.
 Common lodging-houses, for the inspection of, 1.
 Disarmament, for a general, 26.
 Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in favour of, 1.
 _____, against, 4.
 _____, for a more stringent measure, 3.
 Education (Ireland), against the present system, 1.
 Elective franchise, for the extension of, 1.
 Metropolis Water Bill, in favour of, 1.
 Merchant Seamen's Fund, Registration, and Mercantile Marine Acts, for the repeal of, 1.
 Navigation Act, for the amendment of, 2.
 Newspapers, for repeal of burdens on, 3.
 Oath of Abdication Bill, in favour of, 2.
 Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 24.
 Poor-law, for the amendment of, 1.
 Regium Donum, for the discontinuance of, 2.
 Sunday-trading Prevention Bill, against, 8.
 Universal Suffrage, in favour of, 1.
 Smithfield Market Removal Bill, against, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Church Building Acts Amendment Bill.

Public-houses (Scotland) Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Court of Chancery and Judicial Committees Bill.

Land Clauses Consolidation (Ireland) Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Survey of Great Britain Bill.

Court of Chancery (Ireland) Amendment Act Bill.

Fee Farm-rents (Ireland) Bill.

DEBATES.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

As we could bestow only a few lines in the Postscript to our last on the brief discussion that took place on this subject at midnight of Tuesday, we may now avail ourselves of the best report given by the morning papers.

Mr. HUME moved "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that measures may be adopted to cancel the Queen's Printers' patent, so far as relates to the monopoly of printing of Bibles, Psalms, and Prayer-books, in England and Ireland; and, if apprehensions be excited for the correctness of the Scripture text, that a Board be constituted in England and Ireland, as has been done in Scotland, for the revision before publication of all the editions that are to be printed." The hon. member observed that in Scotland the monopoly of the printing of the Bible was abolished in 1839, and the fears then expressed that the text would be corrupted in consequence had proved groundless. It had been proved to the committee up stairs that in an edition of the Bible printed by the Queen's printer, no less than 12,000 errors had occurred. The monopoly, therefore, did not secure the accurate printing of the Scriptures. An American had been examined by the committee, whose evidence fairly went to prove that if the monopoly were done away with the price would be materially cheapened, while the text would not be less accurately printed. The monopoly, he held, engendered carelessness, and was not, therefore, so conducive to correct printing as a fair and open competition. Up to the time of Cromwell and during the existence of the Commonwealth, there had been no monopoly in the printing of the Bible, and some of the Bibles printed during that time could be produced, and were as correct as any printed work could be. The hon. member quoted the answer of the Queen to an address to the University of Oxford, some remarks made by Lord John Russell in the House in the month of July last, and the prayer of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the opening of the Crystal Palace, all of which expressed the desire that the Scriptures should be universally diffused, and asked how they could reconcile such sentiments with the maintenance of a monopoly in printing the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Child, of Bungay, had said that he would undertake to print Bibles for sale at 40 per cent. below what they were sold for under the existence of the monopoly, and he (Mr. Hume) thought they were bound to afford every facility for lowering the price of a work which it was so desirable should be as widely circulated as possible. To show the effect of the existing patent, he might only mention that the Queen's printer in Dublin had not printed a copy of the Scriptures since the renewal of his patent. He (Mr. Hume) had been for twenty years engaged in pressing this matter; and it would be some gratification to him before he went hence—and that might not be long—to see a termination put to the monopoly. He thought the time had come when a Christian community ought to find an individual relieved from the necessity of renewing the proposition he had made.

Mr. COWAN, who seconded the motion, confirmed, by reference to statistics obtained from the firm with which he was connected in Edinburgh, the representations of Mr. Hume as to the benefits which had followed the cessation of the patent for printing Bibles in Scotland. He trusted that the House would agree to the address.

Mr. BROTHERTON, at twenty minutes past twelve, remonstrated at the House sitting to that hour. They had sat there till 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and met again at noon, and would have to meet again at 12 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning [hear, hear].

Sir G. GREY thought it hardly necessary for him to express concurrence in the policy which pervaded the House that the widest possible circulation should

be given to the Scriptures. It was desirable that no monopoly should exist tending to enhance the price of the Bible, provided due means were taken to secure the accuracy of the text. The object of these patents was to secure the accuracy of the text; and he was free to admit that, in Scotland, the board referred to had worked fully equal to the expectations of those by whom it had been constituted, and that beneficial effects had resulted. It was on the expiration of the patent, in 1839, not in its revocation, that that board was instituted; and, with respect to the existing patent to the Queen's printers in England, it was granted for 30 years in 1830, and nine years of it had to run. What his hon. friend asked, therefore, was, that the House should address the Crown to exercise a power which the Crown did not possess, that of interfering with a strictly legal right. It would be necessary that the honourable gentleman should ask leave to introduce a bill on the subject. He (Sir G. Grey) held in his hand a Bible printed by the Queen's printer, the price of which in sheets was 6d., the retail price being 8d., and which could now be produced for 10d. There had been a reduction in price far beyond which had been anticipated when inquiries had been made on the subject by the authority of that House.

Sir R. H. INGLIS was of opinion that, except by an extreme act of tyranny, to which past ages afforded no parallel, an end could not be put, without compensation, to the patent. Was the hon. member for Montrose, the great advocate for economy, prepared to grant compensation to the extent of £100,000 or £200,000?

Mr. HUME would not divide the House at that hour. All he could say was, let him not hear any more of her Majesty's Government being desirous of promoting instruction among the people. He would probably next session, if he lived, bring in a bill to enforce this reform.

The resolution was then negatived by consent.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on this bill was resumed from the 30th of April; the SPEAKER first explaining that to the original motion—that the House go into committee on the bill—an amendment had been moved, that the House go into committee that day six months.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, the author of the bill, complained of the obstacles thrown in its way, and restated in its defence that there were at least 8,000 shops in the metropolis which were at present kept open on the Sunday, and that in nearly nine-tenths of these cases the proprietors were anxious to have them closed on that day. It was a melancholy thing to think of people being obliged to labour 365 days in the year without intermission, and the object of the bill was to remedy that evil as far as was possible.

Mr. ROXBURGH declared, that a more uncalled-for piece of legislation than this was never presented to the House. The whole thing, as it stood, was simply so much waste paper. The preamble set forth that it was "expedient that further provision should be made for restraining and preventing the practice of Sunday trading within the metropolitan police district, and the city of London and liberties thereof;" and the first clause commenced with the sweeping proposition that no person should be allowed "to sell, vend, hawk, cry, or offer or expose for sale, or cause to be sold, vended, hawked, cried, or offered or exposed for sale, any goods, chattels, effects, matters, or things whatsoever." After having swept the ground with this large drag-net, the bill then came to particulars, and set forth that, "if any dealer in meat, fish, poultry, game, or wild fowl, shall on Sunday, after the hour of nine of the clock in the morning, deliver, or cause to be delivered, any meat, fish, poultry, game, or wild fowl, at the residence of, or at any other place, for the purchaser thereof, every such person, on being convicted thereof before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s." Now, under this clause, it would be totally impossible to sell anything whatever on Sundays after nine o'clock. But his hon. friend then proceeded to try his hand at exceptions; and he begged the House would mark the funny nature of some of those exceptions. The first exception was "any medicine, drug, or other article for medicinal purposes;" and then followed "milk or cream," if sold before ten or after one o'clock. Now, why except cream, which was an article of luxury if ever there was one in the world, especially in London? [laughter.] Then came also, in the list of exceptions, "fruit or pastry, or any cooked or prepared victuals, writing materials, or any beverage, not being wine, spirits, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, other than beer sold at or under 1d. per quart, or gingerbeer, or any newspaper or other periodical paper, if sold before the hour of ten of the clock in the morning, and after the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon." Now, under this list of exceptions, anybody might go about selling quires of paper, pens, ink, envelopes, stamps, and the like, besides lots of rubbish under the general name of "beverage." Why include newspapers, too, in the list of exceptions? Was a newspaper a necessary of life? What peculiar influence, he wondered, had operated to bring newspapers into the list? The truth was, they dared not deal with the Sunday press [hear, hear]. But this was not all. Would the House believe that tobacco was excepted? [hear.] People might, under this bill, go about hawking cigars, negrohead, and every other species of simulated or real tobacco, "after the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon." Was this not making a farce of legislation? [hear, hear.] There was another curious exception, and that was

the licensed victuallers! [hear, hear.] After all these exceptions, he did not know what they might not sell on Sundays. He wanted, indeed, to know what the bill did enact. He wanted to know what it did more than was done by the existing law? If it did no more than the existing law, was not that a good reason for throwing out the bill? [hear, hear.] The hon. member had expressed his anxiety to prevent the labourer being obliged to work all the 365 days in the year without intermission. He (Mr. Roebuck) also wished to see the labourer have as many holidays as possible. But where was the hon. member's tenderness for the innkeeper? He had no care for him—none whatever [hear, hear]. The hon. member had also referred to the large number of persons who kept their shops open on the Sundays at present, but who wished to shut them. Well, why didn't they shut them? [hear.] If they were not willing to sacrifice their purse for the sake of their consciences, what was the worth of their religion? [hear, hear.] He next came to the machinery of the bill. By the seventh clause, policemen had unlimited power to seize all goods hawked or exposed for sale on Sundays within the prohibited hours. Policemen were a very useful body of men, without whom London would not be what it was; but he could not forget the class of persons from whom they were necessarily recruited, and that it was necessary to take the greatest care that they did not convert the power of the law to their own selfish purposes [hear, hear]. By the same clause, power was given to the justices to direct the goods so seized to be sold within three days, in case it should be proved that the owner had been previously convicted of any offence against the provisions of the act, or should not make application for the restoration of the goods before the hour of twelve on either of the three days next following such seizure. Was ever such power given to a justice before? Suppose that his goods happened to be seized, and he, not knowing it, allowed three days to pass over without applying for their restoration, the magistrate might, by this clause, do what he liked with them. There would, besides, be no end of litigation with respect to the time within which certain goods were exposed for sale. Supposing the watch of the policeman to be a few minutes fast, or the watch of the vendor to be a few minutes slow, disputes would at once arise as to whether the act had been violated or not. By the 9th clause it was provided that "in case any such penalty or sum of money, together with such costs as may be awarded, shall not be paid, then it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace acting in the metropolitan district or in the City of London, by warrant under his hand, to commit the party making such default to some common gaol or house of correction within his jurisdiction, there to remain for any time not exceeding 48 hours." Suppose a poor old woman was brought up for selling oranges a few minutes before the proper time, what was the consequence? She could not pay the 20s. penalty, so she was sent to the house of correction, and there obliged to wear the prison dress, and subjected to all the degradations inflicted on the worst of prisoners. The bill was altogether so arbitrary and oppressive that he must give it the strongest opposition.

Mr. SPOONER pressed upon the hon. member for Lambeth the propriety of withdrawing the bill. To the principle of the measure he (Mr. Spooner) was friendly; but he considered it highly objectionable in many of its details. It was objectionable, for instance, in its exceptions, for under that head, it sanctioned and legalized many things which, in his opinion, ought not to be allowed. He begged, however, to guard himself against being supposed to give any countenance to many of the arguments of the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down. That gentleman had said that the tradesman's religion was good for nothing who was unwilling to sacrifice his purse to his conscience. It was very easy for men of affluence to talk in that way, but a shopkeeper, with a wife and family, whose very existence depended upon the carrying on of his trade, and who, though anxious to keep the Sunday as it ought to be kept, felt that he could only prevent his less conscientious neighbours drawing away his trade from him by keeping his shop open at the same time, was called upon to make a very serious sacrifice; and he asked the House whether it was not the duty of the Legislature to do all they could to secure to the honest and conscientious tradesman the full enjoyment of those privileges which every well-regulated mind knew and felt to be the greatest which they could enjoy? [hear, hear.]

Sir W. CLAY deprecated the ridicule with which Mr. Roebuck had treated the bill, and thought Mr. Williams entitled to credit for its introduction. He supported it not on any puritanical or even religious ground; but because he thought some such bill was calculated to raise the condition and promote the well-being of the working classes. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Mayne, had stated that the present law was inoperative, and thereby proved the necessity of the present bill. Some of the provisions referred to by the hon. member for Sheffield had been introduced into the measure by certain members on the select committee, with the view of rendering the bill ridiculous, and causing it to be thrown out.

Mr. W. J. FOX thought it difficult to discover what was the principle of the bill. The hon. members for North Warwickshire and the Tower Hamlets supported the principle on different grounds. If this was a bill, as the hon. member for North Warwickshire described it, to sanctify the Sabbath, why did it not strike at that against which the Sabbath law was originally directed? That law was not so much against trade on the seventh day as

against work, and more especially against household and domestic work—the labour of servants and even of animals [hear, hear] : whereas the present bill said nothing about the thousands of servants, butlers, and grooms, employed on the Sunday [hear]. There was no possibility of a real Sabbath bill being carried until the people of this country would submit to eat a cold dinner on Sundays, and until the richer classes, as well as the priests as their people, were content to walk to church and back again without using horses or carriages [hear, hear]. How the Sabbath should be observed in Christian times was a theological question on which men widely differed, and on this point the opinion of the greater part of the Christian world was at variance with the prevalent opinion in this country and in Scotland. What was the conviction which urged the present bill on the House for adoption? It was this—that those Christians who promoted it were, unlike the Jews, unwilling to forego the profit of one day in seven [hear, hear]—that the Sabbatharians, on whose behalf it was introduced, valued the Sabbath much, but the shop more—had great solicitude for the salvation of their souls, but still greater for the retention of their profits [hear, hear]. If this bill was not, then, a really Sabbath bill, neither could it be said to regard the convenience of the great masses of the people; for it looked only to shopkeepers and the poor women at apple-stalls [hear]. He desired, as an immense public good, to secure a day of rest in seven to the working classes; and it would be worth the while of a committee of the House to inquire how labour on one day of the week could be reduced to the *minimum* amount, consistently with the interests and rational enjoyments of the majority; but, until that result was arrived at, let not the House adopt such crude legislation as the present. The reports sent to Mr. Commissioner Mayne from all the police divisions in the metropolis showed that Sunday trading, if not actually diminished, had not increased, and therefore the subject was not in a state to call for the present legislation. Sunday in this metropolis was generally observed with propriety [hear, hear]; and, considering the inconsistencies and arbitrariness of this bill, the mischiefs and immoralities which it would occasion, he should vote against the motion [hear, hear].

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR approved of the object of the bill, and concluded from the non-opposition of the metropolitan members that their constituents were generally in favour of it; but recommended its withdrawal, for re-introduction, with amendments, next session.

Sir G. GREY said, if he saw any reasonable prospect of passing a measure this session for reducing Sunday labour in the metropolis he should be glad to aid it, but he saw no such prospect, and the only effect of going on with this bill—some of the objections in detail to which he pointed out—would be a waste of public time.

Sir B. HALL demanded that, if legislation were required upon this subject, it should either extend to the country at large, or be confined, by a private bill, to the particular district which desired such legislation. The present bill was a partial measure, interfering only with the recreations and resources of the poor.

Mr. C. HINDLEY urged Mr. Williams not to withdraw the bill; which had a better chance of being passed than any other measure; inasmuch as it was recommended by a select committee. He believed that before long Sunday legislation would be made an election question, and a metropolitan member would not dare to ask an hon. member having charge of such a bill to withdraw it [oh!]

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that ever since the days of Sir Andrew Agnew he had opposed this contemptible sort of legislation. If ever what Mr. Hindley had threatened came to pass, it would be a very different thing from what he (Mr. Duncombe) had ever known. He denied that the metropolis generally was in favour of the bill, and asserted that the working classes almost to a man opposed it. Only that afternoon a deputation had waited on him who represented the order of "Old Friends"—a society composed of the working classes, and numbering in the metropolis upwards of 40,000 members. He had asked them what they thought of this bill, and if they were in favour of it. They replied, "What, in favour of that absurd measure? No, you will not find twenty men among us in favour of it." Mr. Williams had met two thousand inhabitants of Finsbury at Cowper-street School-rooms, who instructed him in the provisions of his own bill, and he was very glad to escape from their rough questioning! [Mr. WILLIAMS attempted to explain, but was inaudible from laughter.] He said with Sir Benjamin Hall, confine your bill to Lambeth, if the Lambeth people are such a singular race as to desire it at all [laughter]. Not a single working man had been examined by the select committee, who had considered the representation of every other interest, including that of cant. Let the rich set a proper example, and the Government leave the matter in the hands of the people, who had no wish to desecrate the Sabbath, but to diminish as much as possible the necessity of Sunday labour.

Mr. TRELAWNEY opposed the bill, believing it could not increase the morality of the people. Mr. ALCOCK would vote for it, but recommended its withdrawal.

The House then divided on the question of going into committee.

Ayes 42
Noes 77—35

The bill was consequently lost.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.

On Thursday, at the morning sitting, on the order

of the day for going into committee on this bill being read, Sir J. DUKE made an appeal to the Government to abandon the measure for the present session, to afford the corporation of London an opportunity to enlarge the market and remove all existing grounds of complaint. He moved that the bill be committed that day six months.

In the discussion to which this motion led, and which was almost confined to the representatives of the city and of grazing interests, Mr. C. LEWIS stated that it was not intended that the commissioners appointed under the bill should be paid, nor that any grant of public money should be asked for the erection of the new market, it being calculated that the tolls, which were moderate, would be amply sufficient.

Upon a division, Sir J. Duke's motion was negatived by 64 against 26, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

On clause 3, which gives the City authorities the option of choosing site, and undertaking the management of the market within six months, Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY declared that there was no chance that the corporation would accept that offer. Subsequently a slight alteration was made, at the instance of Sir James Duke, which was taken to imply an opposite disposition on the part of the corporation. After several divisions, the preamble and the whole of the clauses were agreed to, and the House suspended its sitting at four o'clock.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN UNIVERSITIES.

At the evening sitting, which commenced at six o'clock, Mr. HAYWOOD moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee to consider the religious tests imposed as a qualification for any civil corporate privilege in the Universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. These tests, he observed, were originally introduced in the English colleges, with a view more to the clergy than the laity, when the colleges were ecclesiastical schools; but theology had ceased to be the end of studies there, a large body of the students being laymen, although in some colleges they still swore that theology should be the end of their studies. He specified examples in all the three Universities wherein religious tests were objectionable upon the face of them—as in the case of Jews, for instance; Mr. ROTHSCHILD having entered at Trinity College, Cambridge; and another Jewish gentleman attained the distinguished post of second wrangler. He advocated the removal of the existing tests, not merely on account of the community at large, who were not members of the Church of England, as Roman Catholics and Dissenters, but because he believed such a measure would be advantageous to the laity generally, and to the Church of England itself, and he hoped the House would consent to go into committee on this subject.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion—not, he said, in a hostile spirit towards the Universities, but from a desire to throw open their portals as wide as possible, and to make them once more national institutions.

Mr. CAMPBELL, after some remarks upon the abstract question of religious tests, contended that, unless some great emergency arose, reform in this matter would be more happily and more harmoniously effected by the internal agency of the Universities themselves.

No other member offered to address the House, and a division was called for, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said he would state very shortly his view of this motion. Referring to a speech of Lord STANLEY, he expressed his concurrence with the opinion of that noble lord, that there was a distinction between admitting persons to the Universities for study, and allowing them to become part of the governing body—which latter would inevitably introduce confusion into the discipline of the University. He was a cordial friend to the former object, but he was afraid that the motion went to the latter, and he could not assent to it.

Mr. M. GIBSON argued that it was most inconsistent to admit Dissenters to the highest civil offices, and yet exclude them by religious tests from the Universities, where, it was said, they would receive the fittest education for those offices. Apart from this, as a Churchman, he objected to a system which required youths of sixteen to give a blind subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, containing disputed propositions in theology.

The House was then counted, at the requisition of a member, and only 38 members being present, an adjournment took place at a quarter to eight o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The House again went into committee on this bill on Friday evening. The CHAIRMAN stated the question as, that Clause 2 stand part of the bill.

Mr. KEECH (who had three amendments on the paper) informed the committee that he had received an intimation that the noble lord, the first Minister, was disposed to support one of the amendments of which he had given notice; and, under these circumstances, he would withdraw the whole of them, and bring up that which the noble lord accepted at a later stage of the bill.

Mr. MONSELL moved the addition to the second clause of a proviso, that nothing in the act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner restrict the free action of the Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom in matters of a spiritual nature; a proviso which, he said, would leave the question what was spiritual and what temporal, to the decision of the civil courts. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed this motion. No one had pointed out any spiritual purpose with which the bill would interfere, during the whole of the discussion, save that it had been said ordination might be interfered with,

and consequently marriages; but the functional authority of bishops did not depend upon their titles, and the insertion of this proviso would create future doubts, and also, considering the extended sense given by the Roman Catholic Church to the term "spiritual," future heart-burnings. Mr. SADLER, Mr. SCULLY, Colonel RAWDON, and Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, which was rejected by 160 against 42.

Colonel SIBTHORP then moved his two amendments. The first was to be added to the end of the second clause, and was to the effect, that any offender against the act who had been fined £500, should be further imprisoned until the said sum should have been paid, and that after the payment he should be banished from the United Kingdom during the period of his natural life. The second amendment was the introduction of a clause to the effect, that if any Secretary of State, or high officer of the Crown, or any person holding any confidential appointment in the Government, should after the commencement of the act permit, sanction, or in any manner encourage, directly or indirectly, any such assumption of titles provided against in the act, every person so offending should be fined £500, imprisoned until the fine was paid, and thereafter rendered incapable of holding any office, place, or employment, in her Majesty's service. These propositions the gallant and hon. member supported with a few sentences, to the effect that he had done his duty, but despaired of success; and not wishing to waste more time upon a bad bill, would withdraw his amendments. Mr. MCORRIS said, that if the acts of the Pope and Cardinal WISEMAN had been the grave offences alleged, the penalties now proposed would not have been severe.

The CHAIRMAN then put the original question, which, after speeches from Mr. REYNOLDS and Dr. POWELL, was affirmed by 150 to 35—majority, 115.

From the third clause—providing that the act shall not extend to the use by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, exercising episcopal functions within some place in Scotland, of any title in respect of such place; with the proviso "not to give any right to such bishop to assume any title to which he is not now by law entitled to use,"—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved to omit the concluding qualification, and to add, as a continuation of the proviso, the words, "used as the designation of office in such church, or to the use of the title of archbishop, bishop, or dean, taken by any person solely as the designation of his office, for the government of any voluntary church according to its rules and usages, and not claiming to have by law in respect of such title any jurisdiction, authority, or pre-eminence in the United Kingdom." Sir G. GREY objected to the addition of these words as ambiguous. The bill would not prevent the use of the title of archbishop or bishop; but if it were meant to sanction the use of titles derived from places in the realm, the addition would neutralize the whole bill. The amendment was rejected by 118 against 33.

Upon the question—that the third and last clause stand part of the bill—being put from the chair, the Earl of ARUNDEL AND SURREY spoke briefly, contending that the position of the Episcopal Church of Scotland and of the Church of Rome in Great Britain were precisely analogous in relation to the British Crown. Sir G. GREY replied that the bishops of the former Church did not receive their appointment from a foreign power. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that distinction, but wanted to know why this clause was not to extend to other bishops who might choose to hold territorial titles, but might not hold them under the authority of a foreign power. If there were no such bishops, there might be. There were some persons in Scotland professing to be Episcopalians, who were dissatisfied with the arrangements of the Scotch bishops, and had taken steps to obtain the appointment of a bishop of their own. Why should they be prevented from doing this? Then why should not the Wesleyans, if they chose to call their superintendents of circuits bishops with territorial titles, be permitted to do so? Sir G. GREY replied that these cases were imaginary, and that the Wesleyans supported the bill. Mr. OSWALD said it was true the Scotch bishops had only the right of British subjects to their titles, but showed how necessary those titles were to the exercise of their episcopal functions. Mr. REYNOLDS would not vote for the clause just because it was a part of this bill. The clause, however, was agreed to without a division.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD then moved to add a new clause, exempting Ireland from the operation of the bill. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the exemption as inconsistent with the principle of the bill, which was that for a foreign power to assert a right to create dignities and authorities in this kingdom by virtue of a bull or rescript was an aggression upon the prerogative of the Crown. If Ireland were to be excluded from the bill, it would be tantamount to a declaration that an act illegal in England would be legal in Ireland—in fact, that the Queen's prerogative did not extend to that island. Mr. E. B. ROCHE, Mr. G. H. CAVENDISH, and Mr. LAWLESS, supported the clause. Mr. DRUMMOND did the same, but in a speech that caused nearly a repetition of the scene enacted at the first debate on the bill. He read from anonymous Catholic papers language in respect to the allegiance owing respectively to the Pope and the Crown, which Mr. O'FLAHERTY characterised as conduct anything but honourable. Thereupon the CHAIRMAN pronounced Mr. O'FLAHERTY out of order, and Mr. KEECH and other Irish members rose to support their colleague. Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave it as his opinion that Mr. DRUMMOND was in order. Mr. DISRAELI thought he was not disorderly, though not discreet. Mr. DRUMMOND was then allowed to resume, and concluded by saying

that as Ireland was not the aggressor, she should not be included in a measure of repression. Mr. ANSTRUT supported the clause, while justifying the bill as a whole; and invited Irish members to consider with him, whether they could not effect their object by carrying this exemption. Mr. WOOD-PROSSER, as a persevering opponent of the bill, thought it wisest to decline voting on the question. Mr. GOOLD appealed to Lord John Russell to allay, by consenting to this clause, the animosities rekindled by his unfortunate letter. Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the bill as it stood as simply enforcing what was already the law. Mr. RAYMONDS, in supporting the clause, attacked the member for Youghal, characterising him as "that exotic." Mr. ANSTRUT replied, amidst loud cheers, that he would leave the hon. member for Dublin in the enjoyment of his unenviable distinction, of having contributed more than any member to lower the character of the debates in that House. Mr. CAMPBELL supported the motion amidst much impatience. On a division the clause was negatived by 255 to 60.

Sir R. INGLIS then moved a clause of great length, with many preambles, declaring her Majesty's pre-eminence in right of her imperial crown; that the bishop of Rome had of late years assumed jurisdiction within this realm, by constituting sees and appointing bishops; that such assumptions have no foundation in the law of this realm, but are rather manifestly against all law; that the grant of rank, precedence, and titles, cannot by law be imparted to the bishops and clergy of any communion other than that of the Established Church; and enacting that it shall not be lawful for any servant of the Crown to allow any rank or precedence, or to use any title of honour in respect of any ecclesiastical dignity in the Church of Rome, to any person not having her Majesty's license for such title; with a proviso in favour of any usage of rank or title in any dependency ceded to the Crown where special provision shall have been made by the treaty for the maintenance of the Church of Rome therein. Lord J. RUSSELL objected to this amendment as a new and long bill. Upon a division it was negatived by 166 against 121.

It being past midnight, the CHAIRMAN was then ordered to report progress.

On Monday the House again went into committee, and the discussion of proposed alterations in the preamble was resumed.

Mr. WALPOLE moved, to insert words declaring the entire independence of this kingdom of any jurisdiction or authority of any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, and that the Bishop of Rome had by a certain brief or rescript recently pretended to constitute within this realm, according to the common rules of the Church of Rome, a hierarchy of bishops named from sees and with titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of England. One of his reasons for proposing this amendment was, that some had supposed there was a considerable ambiguity in the declaratory clause of the bill, and if such ambiguity existed it should be cleared up. But his principal object was to remedy a defect in the bill, which, though it avoided the particular brief of the 29th of September, 1850, did not prevent a repetition of the act, and afforded no guarantee that the law would be observed. He wished to deal with this aggression in the same manner as our ancestors had dealt with similar acts; not content with repelling the particular aggression by substantive enactment, they asserted in plain terms the entire freedom and independence of this realm. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the insertion of these words in the preamble, as the latter, in conjunction with the second and third clauses, would, he contended, sufficiently effect the object in view. No one denied that the first part of the proposed amendment was unquestioned law; by this recital, therefore, the law would in no way be strengthened, while it would compel Roman Catholic members to sanction a declaration which they were not now required to make, and which was offensive to their feelings. Mr. BANKES supported the amendment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected that the insertion of these words would give rise to a suspicion that they were not satisfied with the declarations made by the Act of 1829, and that there was some covert intention of altering it. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued in reply to Mr. NAPIER, that the Emancipation Act did not admit the authority of any foreign potentate in this realm; though it did not require the repudiation of the Pope's spiritual authority. Mr. MOORE observed that whereas before the year 1829, the rejection of the spiritual authority of the Pope was imperative on every member of that House, by the Act of 1829 that belief became a reserved point, and any member of that House might believe it or not. He maintained that that act amounted to a recognition that the Roman Catholic subjects of this country, without impeachment to their loyalty, and in perfect accordance with the law, might believe in the Pope's spiritual authority. Mr. GRATTAN urged that here was an illustration of the impossibility of a Protestant House legislating for a Catholic people. On a division, the amendment was negatived only by 140 to 131.

Mr. HUME then remarked that, unless they made a distinct and affirmative statement in the preamble, there was nothing to ground it upon. He thought there was quite enough in the preamble as it stood; and that he could not properly affirm any more with regard to the meaning of the clause. Mr. WALPOLE replied, referring to explain what was the meaning of the clause; and he should, therefore, move to alter the first part of the preamble, speaking of divers Roman Catholics having assumed

to themselves certain titles, &c., under colour of an alleged authority given to them by a certain brief, &c., there should be added the following words:—"and to constitute within this realm, contrary to the laws and customs thereof, a hierarchy of bishops, named from sees, and with titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of England." Lord J. RUSSELL thought it was to be understood from the words of the preamble that the brief purported to erect such sees; and that the amendment was therefore unnecessary. The preamble, too, was better English without it [a laugh]. Mr. DISRARI thought it important that the meaning of the bill should be transparent, and that the amendment proposed by his hon. and learned friend was a great and necessary improvement. On a division, there were 117 for the amendment, and 141 against it.

The committee then divided on the question that the preamble stand part of the bill, which was affirmed by 200 to 39.

The preamble being thus adopted, the Chairman, amid great cheering, reported the bill to the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that he should proceed with the report on Friday evening.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The House also went into committee on Monday on this bill; Sir ROBERT INGLIS intimating that though unabated in opposition to its principle, he had no objection to its details, and should not divide on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair.

On the first and only clause, Mr. PLUMPTRE again solemnly protested against the bill, but declined opposition at that stage. Mr. WALPOLE remarked upon the anomaly that, whereas Roman Catholics were excluded from filling high offices of state, such as those of Lord Chancellor, First Minister of the Crown, or Archibishop of Canterbury, should this bill pass, it would place the Jews in a situation to fill those offices. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from certain offices depended not on religious but on political grounds. The Crown, by the Act of Settlement, must be vested in one who was not a Roman Catholic; and it was well known that a Jew might present to a living—as Lord Eldon had decided in reference to an elective living in the City—but not a Roman Catholic. Mr. HUME urged the Government to press the measure through Parliament as a tardy act of justice. Colonel SIBTHORP said that this bill, following close on the heels of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, it was evident the noble lord did not care one farthing for the religion of the country. Mr. NAPIER contended that the words proposed to be omitted from the oath went on the assumption that every one aspiring to rule in the State should be a Christian. It was wholly inconsistent in the men who had been struggling for months in assertion of the supremacy of the Queen, now to foster a measure which directly tended to impugn the supremacy of our Lord and Saviour. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought they were perfectly right in doing everything they could to promote Christianity, but did not think that Christianity would derive any force from a measure which could in any way be called civil persecution. To exclude persons from office and from the power of legislation who were loyal subjects of her Majesty was a species of persecution; and it was so far inconsistent with the high and pure spirit of Christianity that such exclusion should be kept up [cheers]. Mr. NEWBOAT put it to Parliament whether it was decent or fit that persons should be invested with political power, and the power of legislating for the Christian Church, who rejected the very foundation of our common Christianity. Mr. REYNOLDS said that Catholic Ireland was unanimous in supporting the measure. Out of thirty-eight Catholic members, thirty-seven had voted for it at every stage. Colonel THOMPSON could assure those gentlemen if he had of late voted in opposition to them, it was not because his heart was not still in the right place. He was present when the House went the length of putting an Old Testament into the hands of a gentleman who proposed to take his seat. He very much regretted that advantage had not been taken of that to admit Jews upon using the words, "On the true faith of a believer in the Old Testament." The clause was then agreed to. The House resumed, and the bill was reported without amendments.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

The adjourned debate on the report of the Committee of Supply was resumed on Friday by Mr. HUME, who made the vote of £300,000 towards the expenses of the Kafir war the subject of a complaint against the Government for withholding from the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope a representative system granted by letters patent. It was stated that Earl Grey had sent out an order withdrawing the letters patent, and constituting another Government to carry on the affairs of the colony; but he (Mr. HUME) believed that would be an illegal proceeding, and it could not fail to create great dissatisfaction at the Cape.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, stated the mode in which a representative system had been granted to the Cape. The letters patent contained no distinct details, but only an outline of the system, to be filled up in the colony, and the scheme was to be sent home in the shape of ordinances for the decision of her Majesty's Government. He explained the course adopted by Sir Harry Smith, who, instead of filling up the vacant seats of the Council by nominees, completed that Assembly by which the new ordinances were to be framed, by members elected in the colony; and he detailed the result of that measure—the differences which arose in the Council, and the secession of Sir A. Stockenström and his colleagues, who, he thought, had taken a most un-

fortunate course, since, but for it, the ordinances would have been transmitted to this country and received the consideration of the Government; so that a representative constitution might now have been in operation in the colony. He (Lord John) agreed with his hon. friend that if letters patent, establishing a representative constitution, had been granted, and the Government afterwards proposed to revoke those letters patent, and to put an end to that representative constitution, such a proceeding would have been at variance with the laws and constitution of this country; but the case at present was very different and far more complicated, because here was a constitution which was merely an outline, and would not have vigour and effect until it had been first filled up at the Cape, and afterwards approved and sanctioned by the Government at home. He believed that it would be far better that the colony should have representative institutions; but he saw very great temporary difficulties in the way of putting such a constitution in force, when the Governor, who was to be the chief of the Executive, and also a great number of the inhabitants, were at a distance, defending the frontier of the colony. Still he thought it would not be right to say, if that war should continue for an indefinite time, that a representative constitution should be withheld from the colony during that indefinite time. It was now said by some of the colonists, or on their behalf, "If this is a question of defending the frontier, and our own farms and possessions, we are ready to appear in arms for their defence; but if it is a question of defending British Kaffraria, that is no affair of ours." That was not a very reasonable proposition. It was quite a deception to say, "Give us a representative constitution and we will defend our own frontier and save you the expense." That meant, "We will defend that part of the frontier against which there is no prospect of aggression, and where there are no persons to attack you;" but this was on the supposition that the Government would provide money and arms to keep quiet that part of the frontier near which the invading hordes lived, and where they were likely to be troublesome and aggressive [hear]. The House, therefore, would probably find in the end a very unprofitable bargain [hear, and a laugh]. His hope and belief was that these differences would come to an end. He considered that the Cape colonists ought to have representative institutions, because they would then feel far more zeal in defending their frontier [hear, hear], and he expected that when a representative constitution was established they would see a more general and potent spirit in favour of the defence of the frontier; but he thought it would be imprudent to suppose that if they at once sent out a constitution to the colony they would not have to bear the burden and cost of the Kafir war. He had no doubt that the Cape of Good Hope would, in the end, like some other colonies which had been most expensive in former times, become prosperous and flourishing; but her Majesty's Government were now obliged to ask from the House a vote of money to enable them to carry the colony through the present crisis.

The report was then agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, yesterday week, a debate was raised by Lord STANLEY, on presenting a petition from Liverpool, complaining of evils resulting from the repeal of the Navigation Laws. His lordship spoke at some length, and was followed by Lord GRANVILLE, HARDWICKE, and GREY. A conversation then took place respecting the Registration of Assurances Bill, in which Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL mentioned a pamphlet by Mr. Hazlitt on that subject in terms of great eulogy. On Monday, Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of their lordships to the encroachment on their privileges committed by the First Lord of the Treasury, in introducing in another place a measure—the Chancery Reform and Judicial Committee bills—affecting the rights of the peerage. With the assent of the Lord Chancellor, the law lords, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the matter was referred to the committee of Privileges. The Registration of Assurance Bill was read a third time.

FORGING SIGNATURES TO A PETITION.—In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting of yesterday week, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the report of the select committee on the petitions of Thomas Hughes Bradford and John Strutt, in relation to the Aylesbury election, was received; and it was resolved that John Strutt and Charles Cunningham (the one having, with the sanction of the other, affixed the name of Mr. Bradford to a petition) had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and that they be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. The SERJEANT having reported that the parties were in his custody, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that they be brought to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged. The motion was agreed to; and Messrs. Strutt and Cunningham having been brought to the bar in the custody of the Serjeant, the SPEAKER severely reprimanded them. They were then discharged, on payment of their fees.

THE PRISONER EDWARDS.—At the evening sitting, Mr. SPOONER moved that Henry Edwards, now confined in Newgate, for the abduction of certain witnesses required by the St. Albans Election Committee, be brought to the bar and discharged. Edwards, he said, now came before the House with a full confession of his guilt, throwing himself upon the mercy of the House, pleading that his prolonged confinement would be ruinous to his affairs, and pledging himself to appear and give evidence before any tribunal. Mr. HUME, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

Sir G. GREY, and Mr. ANSTY spoke against the motion, which Mr. NEWBEGATE supported. Upon a division, it was negatived by 133 against 4.

THE MALT-TAX.—Mr. BASS moved for the repeal of half the malt-tax in October 1852. The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, and heartily supported by some of the subsequent speakers, and negatived by 76 against 31.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. DUNCOMBE called attention, on Monday, to the advertisement of the Wandsworth Water and Sewerage Company, announcing that a bill for its incorporation had been referred to a select committee, and was unopposed by Government. Sir GEORGE GREY said that the announcement was entirely unauthorized—there had been no communication between the Government and the company.

IRISH BILLS.—The Civil Bills Salaries, the Civil Bills Bill, and the Collection of Taxes Bill, all measures, relating chiefly to the administration of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, made progress in committee. Another measure (the Land Clauses Consolidation Bill) for constituting a system of arbitration with respect to the purchase of land by railway companies, was read second time on the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, after some discussion, raised by Mr. DISRAELI, on the intimation of the President of the Board of Trade that he would collect privately the opinions of the Irish representatives; which the member for Bucks thought an unparliamentary method of procedure.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. HUMZ said it was a most extraordinary measure, as it went to confiscate the free sittings in churches, and he hoped the second reading would not now be pressed. Sir G. GREY said, that after communication with the Earl of Carlisle, who conducted it through the other House, he hoped to make some alteration in it before going to committee. Lord DUNCAN hoped the bill would be postponed. It was strongly objected to by his constituents. Mr. S. HABBERT said that great objections were felt to the bill in the midland districts. Mr. AGLIONBY said the main principle of the bill was to take away the free seats in churches which had been built by subscription, on the express understanding that those seats should be free. On the motion of Mr. HUMZ, the subject was adjourned till the next day.

PROPERTY DETAILED BY THE POLICE.—Among the petitions presented on Wednesday was one by Mr. ROXBUCK from an inhabitant of Sheffield, complaining that the police of Bradford had taken him into custody without any cause, and possessed themselves of his property, consisting among other things of a gold watch, a shirt, and some silver coin, of which a portion had never been returned to him. When taken before a magistrate that official told him that he had more property than a working man ought to have.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR BATH.—On moving a new writ for Bath, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the elevation of Lord Ashley to the peerage, Sir ROBERT INGLIS took occasion to eulogize that nobleman. Mr. FORSTER and Mr. W. WILLIAMS expressed impatience at the House being occupied at the time of private business with praises of Lord Ashley; but Sir ROBERT continued to say that his lordship was emphatically the friend of the friendless, and to enumerate the heads of his philanthropic labours in and out of the House. Mr. BROTHERTON and Sir G. GREY added concurring observations.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on this bill, Mr. MULLINGS explained that as the law at present stood, if a tenant died after having sown any portion of the land, his executors were entitled to take the produce without making compensation to the landlord. His object was to put an end to such anomalies, and to provide that in such cases there should be a continuance of the existing tenancy up to the end of the then current year. The principle of the bill underwent some discussion; but the leading clauses were affirmed, by majorities of 71 to 41, and 82 to 23.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.—On Friday, Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the acts relating to this fund. He explained that the fund—which is constituted from compulsory payments of sixpence a month by merchant seamen—is hopelessly insolvent; Mr. Finlayson having calculated that if wound up and all its liabilities discharged, there would be the frightful deficit of £800,000. He (Mr. Labouchere) proposed to satisfy the just claims of the contributors by obtaining from Parliament a grant of £600,000 or £700,000, payable in the course of thirty years, receiving no new contributions, and so extinguishing the fund about the year 1880. The bill was read a first time.

THE CORPORATION OF SHEFFIELD AND THE PEACE QUESTION.—The aldermen and council of this important town have set an admirable example to similar bodies. Mr. Councillor Ironside moved that a petition be presented to Parliament for the disbanding of the army as early as possible, a standing army being unnecessary and unconstitutional, and the reproductive employment of the troops in times of peace. Mr. Dickson moved, as an amendment, to petition for the reduction of the army by ten thousand men—which, after a long and interesting discussion, was carried by 22 against 14.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The *festes* given in celebration of the Great Exhibition of Industry to the Royal Commissioners, the Foreign Commissioners, the Executive Committee and jurors, took place on Thursday at Birmingham. About 260 ladies and gentlemen who accepted the invitation of the Birmingham committee left London by a special train in the morning, and arrived at Birmingham at twelve o'clock. After the mutual introductions were over, the whole party adjourned to the Queen's Hotel, where they partook of breakfast; and then divided into parties, for the purpose of visiting the principal manufactories and works in the town. The attention of the guests was pretty evenly divided between the following places:—Bacchus and Sons, flint and coloured glass works. Collis, G. R., and Co., manufacturing gold and silversmiths, electro-platers, medallists, &c. Elliot, W., and Son, button manufacturers. Elkington, Mason, and Co., electro-platers, and manufacturers of silver and plated wares. Fox, Henderson, and Co., engineers and machinists. Gillott, Joseph, steel pen manufacturer. Government proof-houses, proving gun barrels. Harris, Rice, flint and coloured glass manufacturers. Hinks, Wells, and Co., steel pen manufacturers. Jennens and Bettridge, papier maché works and japan goods. Lane, Thomas, papier maché and patent pearl glass works. Osler, F. and C., show-rooms for glass chandeliers, lustres, and table glass. Winfield, R. W., manufacturer of patent metallic bedsteads, tubing-rolled metals, and general brass founder.

Lord Granville, Mr. Cubitt, and the Executive Committee, went to the latter factory first on leaving the hotel. After being conducted around the interior, and having the different branches of the business explained to them, they were ushered into a large school-room, furnished at one end with a gallery, and the modern construction of which contrasted oddly enough with the old-fashioned appearance of almost every other part of the establishment. A bell was sounded, and immediately the work-people, male and female, came flocking into this apartment; some of them filled the gallery, others the benches on the floor, and all were dressed in their every-day attire—the paper cap and apron retained, and in most instances the shirt-sleeves turned up over the elbows. A choir was immediately formed, and a vocal performance commenced in a very effective style, an artisan conducting and marking the time with a baton of formidable dimensions. When the singing was over, Mr. Atkin, the foreman of the works, stepped forward and requested that Lord Granville would receive an address which the men in Mr. Winfield's employ had prepared for presentation to Prince Albert, the Royal Commissioners, and the Executive Committee. The noble Earl having assented, the senior clerk of the firm stepped forward and read the address.

At the conclusion of the interesting tour, the visitors assembled in the picturesque Botanic Gardens, at Edgbaston. A flower show held during the afternoon in the gardens was visited by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. After strolling about the gardens for about an hour, listening to the strains of the band of the 4th Dragoon Guards, which performed a selection of operatic and dance music in admirable style, and of a local brass band, the visitors sat down and partook of a handsome cold collation, which was served in a marquee. After dinner there were toasts and speeches from Earl Granville, Baron Dupin, and other celebrities. The noble earl, in paying his compliments to Birmingham, made a revelation highly honourable to Messrs. Fox and Henderson:—

It had been his good fortune on several occasions to return thanks for the toast of the Royal Commission, and he had always found it a pleasure to connect with the success of the Exhibition the names of those that entertained them. On that occasion he could have no difficulty in doing so. The town of Birmingham had set an example on a large scale, which has encouraged the people of this country to believe that the Exhibition would be successful [cheers]. They had shown that by good management it would be self-supporting, not only that we could exhibit samples of useful industry and were less backward in taste and design than we ourselves imagined, but that implicit trust might be placed in all classes of the country when they assembled together to enjoy intellectual pleasure [cheers]. After this, when the policy of the commission was matured as to what the building ought to be in order to be filled with the objects now exhibited, when Mr. Paxton gave them the design now completed, where did assistance come from to erect the edifice? [cheers.] The contractors who undertook it were a firm of Birmingham, and, if he might be allowed, he would relate to them a trivial circumstance, but one which would show the foreigners present how much goodwill and mutual confidence had been excited to bring this undertaking to a good end. At the moment when it was necessary to give the order for the building, it was found that the Royal Commission, not being by law incorporated, was unable to issue the order. The commissioners felt that it was not desirable that His Royal Highness Prince Albert should take the responsibility, which he was willing to do, of personally giving the order. Although the commission contained substantial men, whose word would probably have satisfied the contractors, the rest of the commission felt that no such responsibility ought to weigh on them. He (Lord Granville) was in these circumstances directed to make a proposal to Messrs. Fox and Henderson, which he wrote on a slip of paper and read to Mr. Fox, and which was, in effect, that the commission was not in a position to give any order; but if the contractors, at their own risk and peril, chose to erect the building such as was defined by the specifications on the table, probably, when the commission became an incorporated body, they would order such a building. Mr. Fox said, "That is enough for us," and a few hours after he gave directions to prepare the mass of materials required [loud cheers]. By the energy and the ability which Messrs. Fox and Henderson had shown, Mr. Paxton's design, and some beautiful additions made to it by Mr. Barry, had been fully realized. Such, indeed, was the zeal with which they carried on the work that, had it not been for the friendly and constant superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, instead of the eighteen acres they would have covered the whole of Hyde Park [cheers and laughter]. So much for the intellect which Birmingham furnished. Where did the raw materials come from? From Birmingham, also. As he knew to his cost, being an ironmaster, iron could be got in abundance and cheaply all over England; but as to glass, he had been informed that in the whole world there was only one establishment which could furnish the quantity in the time required. That house was a distinguished one in their town [cheers]. Talking of glass, he must compliment Birmingham on the mixture of science and industry which they had displayed, and the progress which they had made in that branch of manufacture since the reduction of restrictions upon it by that eminent statesman who was now no more, but who, if he had been alive, might have been among them on the present occasion, to their infinite pleasure and satisfaction [cheers].

The visitors then proceeded to the Town Hall, where a soirée for conversation was held. A selection of music was also performed upon the magnificent organ. Shortly after eight o'clock they left for London, after spending a day spoken of, by all, in terms of unmixed satisfaction.

DINNER TO MR. FOX AT DERBY.

On Saturday, the inhabitants of Derby entertained Mr. Fox, their fellow-townsmen, head of the firm of Fox and Henderson, at a public dinner in honour of his great achievement, the Crystal Palace. The occasion must have been a very gratifying one to that gentleman, to his brother, who is this year for the third time mayor of the borough, and to all his friends, who flocked around him to testify their admiration of his successful labours, and their respect for his private character. Mr. Paxton had been specially invited to be present, and came accordingly. Mr. Henderson was prevented from attending by his delicate state of health. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Mr. Douglas Fox presiding. Among those present, besides several of the town and county magistracy, were Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., and the Right Hon. Edward Strutt. The toast of the evening was received with great enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr. Fox in a very interesting narrative of the great work in which he was conspicuous. Just a year before—on the 22nd of June, 1850—the building of glass and iron was, for the first time, suggested to him by Mr. Paxton. On the 28th he went to Birmingham, and put in hand the drawings and specifications on which his tender was to be based:—

Before completing our tender, and with a view to a more precise appreciation of the magnitude of a building covering eighteen acres—1,850 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 64 feet high, irrespective of the arched roof of the transept—I walked out one evening into Portland-place, and there setting off the 1,850 feet upon the pavement, found it the same length within a few yards; and then, considering that the building would be three times the width of that fine street, and the nave as high as the houses on either side, I had presented to my mind a pretty good idea of what we were about to undertake, and I confess that I considered the difficulties to be surmounted in constructing that great palace were of no ordinary kind; but feeling confident, that with great energy, good arrangements, and a hearty co-operation on the part of our extensive and well-disciplined staff, it might be accomplished, and that upon it depended, in all probability, the success of the Exhibition, we determined to undertake the responsibility; and the opening on the 1st of May has proved the correctness of our conclusions [loud cheers]. The plans and specifications prepared by us in great haste were submitted to the Commissioners, together with a tender, on the 10th of July; but though sufficient to enable us to bring the subject before them, and to convey to their minds an idea of what we proposed to erect, they were necessarily very incomplete, and did not contain either sufficient architectural or mechanical detail to admit of their being used in the execution of the works. The arched roof was afterwards added to the design, and submitted to the Commissioners on the 16th of July, with the view of getting over a difficulty which existed in consequence of the elm trees being too tall to be covered by the flat roof proposed by Mr. Paxton. For the expense attending the addition of the arched roof to the transept, Fox, Henderson and Co., did not increase the amount of their former tender, and it was consequently executed at their sole expense [cheers]. The drawings occupied me about 18 hours each day for seven weeks, and as they went from my hand Mr. Henderson immediately prepared the ironwork and other materials required in the construction of the building. As the drawings proceeded the calculations of strength were made, and as soon as a number of the important parts were prepared, such as the east iron girders and wrought iron trusses, we invited Mr. Cubitt to pay a visit to our works at Birmingham to witness a set of experiments in proof of the correctness of these calculations. . . . Being thus satisfied by actual experiment that the proportions of the various parts of the building were such as to insure perfect stability and safety, the preparations of the ironwork and other materials were pushed forward with the greatest vigour, and large deliveries were made in the park within the next three weeks; so that on the 26th of September we were enabled to fix the first column in its place. From this time I took the general management of the building under my charge, and spent all my time upon the works—feeling that, unless the same person who had made the drawings was always present to assign to each part as it arrived upon the ground, its proper position in the structure, it would be impossible to finish the building in time to insure the opening on the 1st of May. . . . The erection of the building, now fairly commenced, was pushed forward with all possible speed, and a good notion of the amount of work may be obtained from the fact that at one period we fixed as much ironwork every

day as would be required in a roof of extent equal to the passenger station of this town, which is one of the largest in the kingdom [loud cheers]. It was not until the 31st of October, that the contract with the Commissioners was completed, up to which time we not only had received no order for the building and no payment on account of the work we had done, but we had run the risk of expending upwards of £50,000 without being in a legal position to call upon the Commissioners for any portion of the sum we had so expended; and such was the appreciation of our conduct in this matter, that Lord Granville was pleased, in the presence of the other members of the commission, to state, on the 16th of November, that they were of opinion that but for the courage evinced by Fox, Henderson, and Co., in commencing the work without any order from the commissioners, the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations would never have taken place [cheers].

The following statistical return, prepared by the authority of the Executive, extending from the day of opening to Saturday last, places in a striking light the capabilities and the sustained popularity of the Exhibition:

Date.	Number of persons paying at the door.	Amount received at the doors.	Estimated number of persons entering with season tickets.	Total number who enter daily including staff & exhibitors' attendants as estimated by the police.	Largest number of persons in the building at any one time.	Time.
May						
1	550	£1	£550 0 0	19000	25000	
2	482	£1	482 0 0	15000	15560	
3	1012		1012 0 0	49000	15482	
					56042	
					56042	
5	5152	5s	1362 19 0	12301	17756	
6	5534	5s	1458 10 0	12341	18156	
7	7163	5s	1790 15 0	12314	19479	
8	8072	5s	2018 0 0	13000	21072	
9	7298	5s	1834 10 0	12316	19614	
10	7375	5s	1443 15 0	14801	22176	
					118253	
					174205	
12	6390	5s	1597 10 0	12982	21392	
13	8918	5s	2229 10 0	13027	23945	
14	8259	5s	9664 15 0	13.31	23300	
15	9704	5s	2126 0 0	13527	23231	
16	10226	5s	2556 10 0	13804	2630	
17	9881	5s	2472 5 0	13700	25589	
					145507	
					319203	
19	9380	5s	2345 0 0	13740	25120	
20	13143	5s	3360 15 0	13801	29213	
21	14049	5s	2544 5 0	14200	30249	
22	15882	5s	3797 11 0	13500	31393	
23	16389	5s	4053 10 0	14000	3.352	
24	20312	5s	5078 0 0	22.00	44512	
					192869	
					512671	
25	18402	1s	920 2 0	7000	25402	
27	27957	1s	1317 17 0	2043	30000	
28	37194	1s	1869 4 0	3421	40605	
29	47518	1s	2375 18 0	4370	51888	
30	29713	2s 6d	2839 9 0	23456	46669	
31	7083	5s	1770 15 0	20747	28550	
					222114	
					731783	
Jne.					o'clock	
2	42581	1s	2139 1 0	8709	46290	
3	48302	1s	2415 3 0	2327	50629	
4	50016	1s	2500 16 0	4619	54835	
5	51357	1s	2566 17 0	3917	55251	
6	20458	2s 6d	2558 11 0	5866	26134	
7	6095	5s	1523 15 0	6891	12986	
					245928	
					980713	
9	218799	1s	13694 2 0	27129		
10	45714	1s	2436 4 0	5480	54194	
11	45444	1s	2374 2 0	4953	49697	
12	43219	1s	2160 19 0	4535	47754	
13	44667	1s	2233 7 0	3651	49318	
14	17550	2s 6d	2206 5 0	6870	24520	
15	6339	5s	1634 15 0	7563	14102	
					10025	
					238583	
					1219298	
16	57089	1s	2854 9 0	6680	61760	
17	63821	1s	3191 1 0	4533	68154	
18	57917	1s	2897 7 0	4716	52653	
19	59692	1s	2984 12 0	4171	63863	
20	22553	2s 6d	2419 4 6	9281	31831	
21	6698	5s	1674 10 0	6034	12732	
					303015	
					1512313	

On Monday, there were 67,555 visitors, and the receipts were £3,016 11s.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and others of the Royal circle, were visitors on Thursday and Saturday mornings.

An interesting experiment with fire-engines took place, in the presence of the jurors, on the north side of the building, close to the Serpentine, on Friday. The object was to test the respective merits of each; and, for this purpose, parties of the Foot Guards, in fatigue dress, were set to work them. In discharging a column of water perpendicularly, the fire-engine from Canada appeared to have a decided advantage; but, when the pipes were held horizontally, its superiority over its English competitors was not sustained.

The gorgeous presents from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to her Majesty, have now been added to the Exhibition, according to the wish of the donor. The various articles, which were his own property, were forwarded entirely at the suggestion of his Highness—made only some ten or twelve days before they actually left India—with the concurrence of the Governor-General. The principal article is a splendid reception-seat, a kind of throne; the "shamiana," or canopy, is supported by four silver poles, resting upon a platform raised one foot from the ground, and about twelve feet square. The body, or ground-work of the canopy, consists of purple velvet, with a deep border upon each of its four sides. The corners, as well as the centre piece, formed of the most exquisite gold and silver em-

broidery. The centre of the seat consists of rich scarlet velvet, of about eight feet square, surrounded by a splendid border of embroidered gold and silver, of about 18 or 20 inches in width. At the head of the seat is a large scarlet velvet pillow, for the body chiefly to rest upon, with a pair of small pillows, required for the support of other portions of the body, when reclining in the eastern fashion. Behind the larger pillow is a massive framework of silver, to prevent its slipping away, and which also serves to support a pair of the most elegant and costly "moorcha," or emblems of dignity, used only by a few of the Indian potentates when in the presence of the Governor-General. The princes of India privileged to use them are the Emperor of Delhi, the King of Lucknow, the Nabob of the Carnatic, Scindia, and one or two others. These emblems consist of hollow cases, of about 24 feet in length, and about six inches in diameter at the upper end, tapering down to a handle of two inches in diameter. The whole is formed of pieces of pure gold most curiously fastened together by gold thread, and are intended for the reception of the feathers of the beautiful birds of paradise. Of the beauty of the *tout ensemble* which this specimen of Eastern magnificence presents, it would be difficult to convey any adequate idea. The second article consists of a state palanquin, the body of which is formed of ivory—the canopy, of rich gold embroidery and deep fringe, being supported upon four ivory poles. This palanquin was exclusively employed for the purpose of conveying his Highness the Nawab to the houses of his particular and most intimate relations upon grand levee days. It is provided with poles, covered with crimson velvet, for the bearers to convey it. In the front of the palanquin is a "purdah"—kind of canopy, supported by two projecting and sloping ivory pillars, and which is only allowed to be used by persons of the rank of his highness. The third article consists of a "naike," or palanquin, used only when the sun is below the horizon. It is formed of ivory, and resembles the state palanquin in every respect, except the canopy. This "naike" was first used by the ancestor of his highness on the occasion of a visit of Lord Clive. The "howdah" resembles to a great extent the state palanquin; it has a sort of double-dome canopy, which, like the others, is formed of rich gold and silver embroidery, and, instead of being carried by bearers, is intended to be borne by an elephant. The "jholu" is a magnificent covering of scarlet velvet richly embroidered, intended to be placed on the back of the elephant, and upon which the "howdah" rests. The other trappings of the elephant consist of a gorgeous head-piece, and two side pieces. Hitherto attempts to secure the loan of a stuffed elephant for the better display of these articles have failed; and a wooden frame is in course of erection, about the size of an elephant, upon which the howdah and trappings will be placed. There is also a variety of horse and camel state trappings, to which we may advert on a future occasion. It is not easy to form anything like an estimate of the value of these presents. The amount of duty paid in respect of them in their transit through the desert, was levied upon the value of £10,000—but this sum is understood to be considerably under their value.

Professors Cowper, Tennent, and Ansted, and Dr. Lemercier, have been lecturing every day, at different hours, on subjects respectively appropriate to them. At ten o'clock on Wednesday, for instance, Professor Tennent lectured on the marbles and stones used for ornamenting the interiors of buildings. At one o'clock, Dr. Lemercier lectured on the organs of respiration, illustrating his statements by the elastic models of Dr. Auxoux, exhibiting human and comparative physiology. At two o'clock, Professor Cowper delivered an extremely interesting lecture on figured weaving—explaining, by drawings, diagrams, and models (in actual motion), the processes by which the patterns are produced in textile fabrics.

Another change has been made in the number and dispositions of the jets of gas displaying the refractive qualities of the Koh-i-noor. All the mirrors placed around the cushion have been removed, and twelve gas-lights now surround the gem. The new arrangements prove as vain as those which preceded them, and this famous jewel is becoming as troublesome as it is useless. It is said to have been nicknamed by the shilling visitors, "the Knave of Diamonds."

The Registered Interpreters' Society have provided for the attendance of guides and interpreters for foreign visitors, capable of conversing in the following languages:—French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, Flemish, Arabic, Greek, Portuguese, Polish, Danish, Turkish, Hindooostane, Bengalee, Persian, Mahratta, Chinese, Malay, Orissa, and Hebrew. The charge for their services is regulated by the number comprising the party who may desire their assistance. Mr. Nasmyth, the brother of the eminent engineer, has made arrangements to attend parties of any number to the department of machinery in motion, and to explain the various specimens.

Among the improvements which every day's experience suggests to the executive committee, is a large coloured ground plan of the building, which is now posted up at the southern entrance, with every department indicated in large letters, so that a few moments' reference will enable a visitor to proceed straight to any desired section.

An anonymous pamphlet has made its appearance, which, however, bears internal evidence of having come from a thoroughly well-informed quarter, and is even attributed to Mr. Paxton. It is entitled, "Shall we keep the Crystal Palace, and have Riding and Walking in all Weathers, among Flowers, Fountains, and Sculpture?" Under this taking interrogatory the writer, who signs himself "Denarius," commences by estimating that after paying all expenses there will be a surplus, at the close of the Exhibition, of about £140,000. He points out that the maintenance of the building would, in compliance with the terms of the Royal Commission, secure "the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future," but that, at the same time, the Commissioners stand solemnly pledged to remove it. Starting from the hypothesis that the public would not now vote for a removal of the Crystal Palace, the writer shows the necessity which exists that they should make their wishes on the subject "known most emphatically" before the close of the present session, and ask, at least, for a temporary respite. He thinks that, after sufficient notice to that effect, the Exhibition should be closed on a day fixed for the purpose, while still in the height of its popularity, and before it becomes stale. If the building is re-opened, it should be, he contends, under a

totally different aspect. The concluding part of his pamphlet is chiefly occupied with the question of ways and means, and on this important point he maintains it to be indispensable that his scheme should be made self-supporting, dependent only on the patronage of the public.

THE FEMALE COLUMN IN THE CENSUS OF 1851.—It appears from the return, that the increase of females is greater in proportion than that of males. In 1841 there were 493,303 more females than males in Great Britain. In 1851 the excess is 550,157. In 1841 the excess of females in the metropolis was 124,367. In 1851 it is 154,429—an increase greater than the whole increase of population would lead one to expect. This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and has suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it, to colonies where the disproportion is the other way. In this country so great an excess of the "weaker vessel" is undoubtedly a very great evil; for in this, as in other matters, plenty produces cheapness, and nothing is more to be regretted than a state of society which puts women, more than nature intends, at the mercy of men. Army, navy, commerce, and colonies, however essential to national power, glory, and wealth, have their drawback in this as in some other serious points. To some extent we suffer the evils of those barbarous tribes among whom the males are so often decimated in war, that their women, through their mere superabundance, lose the dignity of their sex. England will earn its great power and glory at a very dear rate, if the disproportion, which has already become serious enough to attract the attention of thoughtful observers, should continue to increase at its present rate.—*Times*.

ALARMING COLLERY ACCIDENT NEAR BRISTOL.—Bristol and its neighbouring suburbs were, throughout Friday night and Saturday, scenes of the most painful and intense excitement, in consequence of its becoming known that a portion of the shaft of the North Side Colliery had given way, and that from 40 to 50 men and boys were buried alive in the pit. The accident is stated to have been occasioned during the raising of a cart-load of coal, which, when at above ninety fathoms from the surface of the shaft, swayed against the side, and carried away some of the timbers with which the wall was packed, thus loosening and throwing down a considerable portion of the side of the shaft, and doing mischief to so serious an extent that, for very many hours, little hope was entertained that any of the poor fellows below would ever be got out alive. The men and boys, to the number of between 40 and 50, had descended to their work at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and the accident occurred about four or five hours afterwards; but its occurrence did not become generally known out of the pit-yard for some considerable time afterwards, when the wives and relations of the missing colliers began to rush to the colliery, giving vent to their fears and grief in piercing and piteous cries. All that day and night, till Saturday morning, incessant labour, combined with much ingenuity and courage, had succeeded in bringing up only two men. At length a passage for the bucket was opened, and by seven o'clock at night the whole of them, 41 in number, had been brought out of the pit, rescued from what at one time appeared to be the most certain death. Many of them, when got out, were in a very exhausted state, and some of them had to be carried in men's arms. They state that they heard the earth and stones fall, and felt themselves blocked in; that the air at times became so foul that they could hardly exist, and

LITERATURE.

Letters to a Candid Enquirer on Animal Magnetism. By WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. London : Taylor, Walton, and Co., Gower-street.

It is a long time since we satisfied ourselves by actual experiment of the certainty of the common facts of animal magnetism. Happily, we are not in the position of some of our brethren of the public press, who have to retract the opinions and modify the statements they have been accustomed to put forward with consummate boldness. And certainly, unless it can be shown that Dr. Gregory—the first chemist in the three kingdoms, and one of the most accomplished men of science in the world—is an incompetent observer, an inaccurate reporter, and an absurd reasoner, many persons, scientific as well as literary, have many confident assumptions and foolish reasonings to get absolved, and as soon as possible interred. Scepticisms, flat denials, and *d priori* arguments against established facts, soon cease from the impotent resistance to truth which their arrogance and stolidity enable them for a time to maintain. Animal Magnetism has been no exception to the history of the reception of great truths; but its acknowledgment as science is now only a question of time. The chief hindrance to its progress, and, at the same time, the source of much of the disrepute with which its study is covered, is now to be found in the practices of its quack professors, and the degradations it thereby suffers in public lecture-rooms, as a thing allied to conjuring or rope-dancing—a bolus for the curiosity of idle people.

It would suffice to redeem any opinion on natural phenomena from contempt, that Reichenbach and Dr. Gregory gave it the authority of their names, and sustained it by generalized results of careful experiments. We cannot think that these men will have the fate of that man of highly-cultivated and philosophical mind, Dr. Elliotson, who has borne the obloquy and opposition incident to his professional study and employment of magnetism, with the dignity and self-respect truly becoming a scientific man in possession of a truth too refined and advanced for the immediate adoption of the age. We are not surprised that the face of things is somewhat changed; and that, under the force of accumulating testimony and higher sanctions, those journals which were foremost and loudest, a few years ago, in the virulence and boldness of their criticisms of animal magnetism, now preserve a discreet and ominous silence. This book, so opportunely published, just when the wonders of electro-biology are engaging general attention, and even securing a preference to ordinary animal magnetism from pseudo-scientific men, is likely to produce much discussion, especially in medical circles, and eventually to effect an entire change in the English mind as to the estimate of these new discoveries. Dr. Gregory truly says, that "when such men as Sir David Brewster, Sir W. C. Trevallyan, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Simpson, Professor Forbes, Professor Bennett, and Professor Goodsir—when men like these, veterans in science, though some of them are young in years, besides many others, have not only seen the facts, more or less extensively, but admit their importance, and have personally investigated into some of them, the time cannot be distant when the subject of animal magnetism shall assume a truly scientific form."

Animal magnetism has not been without its literature; but no work has hitherto been published so full and complete as Dr. Gregory's volume. He has given an interesting account of both the ordinary and higher phenomena—exhibited their apparent relations to other natural phenomena—and offered highly valuable contributions to their rationale. The intrinsic worth of the volume is yet further enhanced by its first-rate literary merits: it is written with admirable coherence of thought, lucidity of detail, and clearness of expression. The author states that his work "makes no pretension to a full and systematic treatment of the vast subject; and its only object is to convince the reader that there exist, in nature, a multitude of most valuable and interesting facts, which, in spite of their appearing strange or incredible at first sight, are true, and, being so, demand and deserve the most patient and complete investigation." It will not be disputed, however, that Dr. Gregory's labours go beyond his own modest statement; and when it is learnt that the subject first engaged his attention in 1827, and since then has been pursued both by constant reading and extensive practice, it will probably be admitted that the author has discharged a duty to the interests of truth, in the publication of this volume, for which he was every way eminently qualified. The expression of our general satisfaction with the work must be understood to imply no opinion as to particular facts and cases, nor the adoption of the inferences at large, which the author may have drawn. Yet, of the one we are persuaded that Dr. Gregory reports truthfully and accurately; and of the other, that he reasons and writes in an enlightened and scientific spirit.

Dr. Gregory, aware of the existence of extensive and violent prejudices against animal magnetism, has first of all considered the principal objections with which it is met, and especially those founded on religion and morality, and on the abuses of which it is capable. It is impossible to follow him through these considerations, but we earnestly commend to the reader his vindication of magnetism from the charge of materialism and infidelity, to which it has been subjected by the crude theorizing and most unscientific teachings of some who have published the results of their experiments. And as to its abuse to bad purposes, we quote a few lines from his reply:—

While I would not deny the possibility of the perversion of animal magnetism to bad purposes, this is not so easy as may be supposed. It is true that the subject, in things indifferent, or in things good in themselves, obeys implicitly, in many cases, the will of the operator. But this obedience is not unlimited or unconditional. It is, on the contrary, an observed and well-authenticated fact, that, in general, the moral perceptions and feelings of the somnambulist are exalted and strengthened in the sleep, and he generally exhibits a profound aversion for all that is bad, false, and mean. In vain might we try, in many cases at least, to induce the subject to violate confidence, or to betray a secret which he has learned in his sleeping state, while he usually forgets it entirely when in his usual state. Were we capable of trying to persuade the sleeper to do a bad action, we should soon discover that he is awake to moral obligations, and usually more so than in his ordinary waking condition. . . . The fear, therefore, of the perversion of animal magnetism to bad ends, which, in itself, is no argument against its truth or utility, is much exaggerated in the minds of those who are not familiar with the phenomena, especially with the truly beautiful, I might say angelic disposition, so frequently manifested in the magnetic sleep, by the higher class of minds, and, in a less degree, by all."

The body of the work is divided into two parts—a general description and analysis of the phenomena, and a collection of facts and cases, with observations. No orderly or complete account of these contents is possible. Of the first part—describing, and, as far as possible, analyzing the phenomena—we shall give the clearest idea by resorting to Dr. Gregory's summary, which, of course, very meagrely represents the narrative it concludes, yet condenses the argument and the classes of facts he has adduced into a simple outline:—

"I think we may regard it as established—first, that one individual may exercise a certain influence on another, even at a distance; secondly, that one individual may acquire a control over the motions, sensations, memory, emotions, and volition of another, both by suggestion, in the conscious, impressible state, and in the magnetic sleep, with or without suggestion; thirdly, that the magnetic sleep is a very peculiar state, with a distinct and separate consciousness; fourthly, that in this state, the subject often possesses a new power of perception, the nature of which is unknown, but by means of which he can see objects or persons, near or distant, without the use of the external organs of vision; fifthly, that he very often possesses a very high degree of sympathy with others, so as to be able to read their thoughts; sixthly, that by these powers of clairvoyance and sympathy, he can sometimes perceive and describe, not only present, but past, and even future events; seventhly, that he can often perceive and describe the bodily state of himself and others; eighthly, that he may fall into trance and extasis, the period of which he often predicts accurately; ninthly, that everyone of these phenomena has occurred, and frequently occurs, spontaneously, which I hold to be the fundamental fact of the whole inquiry: somnambulism, clairvoyance, sympathy, trance, extasis, insensibility to pain, and prevision, having often been recorded as natural occurrences. Tenthly, that not only the human body, but inanimate objects, such as magnets, crystals, metals, &c. exert on sensitive persons an influence, identical, so far as it is known, with that which produces animal magnetism; that such an influence really exists, because it may act without a shadow of suggestion, and may be transferred to water and other bodies; and lastly, that it is only by studying the characters of this influence, as we should those of any other, such as electricity or light, that we can hope to throw light on these obscure subjects."

Every separate division of the above summary requires to be carefully considered, in order that it may be understood how various and surprising are the facts which have arisen under magnetic experiment. It would afford some gratification, we doubt not, if we could transfer to our columns some of the deeply interesting cases here recorded; but we are more anxious to engage a serious and studious attention to the subject as opening a new department of science, than to use it for the production of mere amusement. But while we would induce something more than a search after the curiosities of animal magnetism, and recreations therein, we should perhaps leave many readers without a sufficient motive to enter on the study, did we not add the assurance that this book, for singular and beautiful facts of the human constitution and its powers—for the light it throws on "the night side of nature"—for its narratives of remarkable visions, apparitions, pre-sentiments, and popular superstitions, with the explanations animal magnetism appears to furnish—and for the interpretation it affords of ancient magic, and the sorcery and enchantments of the mystic East—is altogether one of the most exciting and absorbing volumes we ever read.

But to return to graver matters: the author has carefully and convincingly shown that Electro-biology and the Hypnotism of Mr. Braid are essentially

the same with Animal Magnetism, although there is probably some difference in the precise characters of the states produced. Electro-biology produces but the first state, so to speak, known to the animal-magnetist; namely, a high degree of impressibility, with the preservation of ordinary consciousness; and Hypnotism is an auto-magnetism, which produces the phenomena of the magnetic sleep, but has never exhibited those of the higher order, clairvoyance, &c.; so that both electro-biology and hypnotism may, in fact, properly be regarded as parts of animal magnetism.

Another remark of great importance is, that the whole of the phenomena of the magnetic states have been produced spontaneously, and as dependent on natural causes. As proof of this, instances might be plentifully adduced of extraordinary sympathy—of somnambules with apparently new faculties peculiarly awakened—of *trance* and *extasis*, so frequently met with, and often so ignorantly accounted for by the physician as hysteria. Not are we without the record of a case of involuntary retrovision: that of Zschokke, the Swiss novelist, is well known. Frequently when confronted with a stranger, he found a perfect picture of the past life of the person presented to his mind; and, it is said, he once confounded a sceptic who defied him, by declaring to him certain passages of his past life, known only to himself, and which he could not have wished to be known by others. So, also, there are actual instances of the spontaneous occurrence of prevision; and many traditional prophecies, prophetic dreams, cases of second sight, and remarkable predictions, have, almost without doubt, a substratum of truth, and seem allied to the magnetic phenomena. The most remarkable case of this kind—and the most important, because well and repeatedly attested—is that of M. de Cazotte, who, at a time of peace and apparent security, predicted the breaking out of the French Revolution, and described its character and progress, and the precise fate of particular individuals present at the time of his prophecy, and of the royal family, with a minuteness and completeness of detail, which subsequent events are said to have fulfilled with a melancholy literalness. This case was much talked-of at the time, some years before the revolution came; and it has been vouched for by various eminent persons of intelligence and integrity—amongst others, by Montesquieu, La Harpe, and Madame de Genlis. It would seem the most absurd incredulity to reject altogether such testimony. M. de Cazotte's prediction links itself in with the magnetic phenomena, by the fact that he was in the habit of giving utterance to similar previsions, and always before doing so, fell into a state of dreamy abstraction—kind of sleep, but not resembling ordinary sleep. Now, if marvels such as these—of sympathy, sleep-walking, or sleep-waking, and waking visions—spontaneously arise from natural causes, it is argued by Dr. Gregory, that it is to be expected that these phenomena are producible by artificial means; and that the spontaneous phenomena prove the artificial to be true, and that they depend on natural causes. This occasional spontaneity of the phenomena observed in the magnetic states, is, therefore, truly the fundamental fact of the whole inquiry—the turning point in the entire discussion.

To broach a theory immediately upon the collection of novel facts is both unphilosophical and injurious. A note-worthy instance of the arrogant assumption and folly of such attempts may be found in the work which Mr. Atkinson and Miss Martineau have recently published—a work we have already condemned, and which has done much to postpone indefinitely the fair and calm consideration of magnetism. Dr. Gregory's explanations share nothing with the hasty and ruthless conclusions of Mr. Atkinson and his adoring disciple. He does not invite us to disbelief in God, and in the spiritual and immortal nature of man! He does not want to press forward a favourite theory, but is simply anxious to secure the study of facts, with a view to the advancement of science, and, eventually, a true and comprehensive theory. Nothing can be more unlike than the candid, cautious inquiry of the one, and the self-satisfied assumption and desperate logic of the others.

Dr. Gregory has, however, explanations to offer; and we shall endeavour, next week, to make room for a brief account of Reichenbach's discovery of Odyle, and the explanations of animal magnetism which may be derived thence.

The Theory of Reasoning. By SAMUEL BAILEY. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE press has been very active of late in the production of works on Logic. Most of them have this common characteristic—a tendency to view Logic as a science rather than as an art, to investigate the laws of reasoning rather than to prescribe rules and formulas for reasoning correctly. To us this is a most pleasing feature. Apart from a growing conviction that the logician departs from his true province when he passes from scientific inquiry to construct a mechanical system—an art of reasoning, and that then his utility ceases, we entertain a personal objection to the scholastic

logic. Who that has ever been drilled in its dreary technicalities (and survived it), fails to retain a violent resentment against that stony-hearted *Bokardo* and *Baroko*, and the details of *Reductio per impossible* altogether? But most of these recent works retain the fundamental principles of the ancient logic, preferring renovation and improvement to the construction of a new system. Mr. Baynes's *Essay* professes to furnish the long looked-for supplement to the *Analytics* of Aristotle by the doctrine of a quantified predicate; and the chief innovation in Mr. Thompson's *Outline* is the introduction of a new system of notation.

The work before us, however, differs from these and from most of its predecessors in being an open revolt against the authority of Aristotle. Hitherto the *dictum de omni et nullo* has been accepted almost without question as a perfect analysis of the process of thought in reasoning. Locke, Brown, and a few others of less note, have dared to deny its truth as a discovery in science, and to ridicule its application in actual reasoning; but an overwhelming majority of the learned have been disciples of the Master of Sentences. Mr. Bailey, whose well-merited reputation as a profound and original thinker will gain for him a hearing, in this work ventures upon a bold attack, and propounds a new theory.

We wish it were in our power to present our readers with a minute analysis of his lucid and interesting *Essay*; but our limits will only permit us briefly to indicate the chief points of difference between the system therein taught, and that which has been revived by Archibishop Whately, and boasts the sanction of Sir William Hamilton and other eminent logicians.

The first and most fundamental peculiarity in Mr. Bailey's system is his division. Logic has been declared by those who have assigned to it the widest sphere, to embrace the two provinces of Induction and Deduction. These terms, however, do not occur in Mr. Bailey's terminology, and his system contains no corresponding general heads of logic. He thinks that the intellectual operations which pass under the name of Reasoning are two, and these he designates Contingent and Demonstrative Reasoning. By the former we arrive at both particular inferences and general laws; the process being the inferring of some fact or event which is hidden from present cognition, from present phenomena viewed in the light of past knowledge or experience; *e. g.*, to derive from the fact that all men whom we have known are fallible, the particular inference that Pope Pius the Ninth is fallible, and the general law that all men are fallible—that human opinion must ever fail of perfect truth, is a case of Contingent Reasoning. Now the general principle which Mr. Bailey deduces from Reasoning of this kind, the "maxim," as logicians call it, which every such case exemplifies, and on the cogency of which it depends for its argumentative force, is thus stated by him:—

"What has been observed to take place in a similar case, or in all similar cases has taken place—is taking place, or will take place in the case before us, where actual observation is precluded; or more briefly, without reference to time, similar events or phenomena will take place in similar circumstances."

We cannot follow Mr. Bailey into the details of his exposition, or quote his admirable remarks on the nature of a General Law, and the kind and amount of knowledge it implies. We must, therefore, be content with expressing an opinion, that whatever may be thought of his doctrine as a whole, Mr. Bailey has, in this chapter on Contingent Reasoning, succeeded in analyzing the logic of general fact—in bringing out the principle and process of the reasoning employed about common matters, as few have succeeded before him.

A Demonstrative argument, according to this writer, consists of two things, an implying and an implied fact, as in this argument:—(Implied fact), the lines A and B are severally equal to C; (Implied fact), the lines A and B are equal to each other. In this instance we intuitively discern that the one fact implies the other, and that a denial of the implied fact involves a contradiction. Did the argument consist of a greater number of steps, there would be, in the facts themselves, this self-evident implication or involution; and in the mind of the reasoner, this intuitive discernment at every step. Now this kind of reasoning differs importantly from Contingent, in possessing not one invariable maxim on which its cogency is founded, but in exemplifying a variety of axioms in particular cases. Thus the argument quoted above exemplifies the axiom—"Things which are equal to the same, are equal to one another;" and the demonstrative argument—"The crime was committed in London while the prisoner was in Edinburgh, therefore the prisoner cannot be guilty,"—exemplifies the axiom, "A man cannot be in two places at the same time." Such cases, Mr. Bailey argues, are legitimate instances of demonstration, and are incapable of further analysis, and contain nothing more than this self-evident implication.

When we had read thus far in Mr. Bailey's treatise, we felt tempted to exclaim, with a pathetic eagerness far surpassing the child's in his inquiry

after his lost brother, "Where is the *syllogism* gone?" Probably our logical readers will be similarly affected. But we beg to assure them that it has not altogether vanished from the logical firmament, though in our author's treatise it has certainly become "a lingering star of lessening ray." Under this head of Demonstrative Reasoning, and as one of its subordinate varieties, this writer ranks syllogistic or class-reasoning, that is, all arguments which exemplify the famous *dictum de omni et nullo*. As his views on this head are the distinctive peculiarity of his system, and with them the system will stand or fall, we shall allow the author to speak for himself:—

"If we closely examine the meaning of this maxim, undazzled by the somewhat magnificent and imposing phraseology in which it has been spoken of, we shall find it an obviously simple and undeniable proposition; namely, whatever is asserted of a class may be asserted of any species or individual of that class. A class, however, we must bear in mind, is not a collective or corporate whole, which, as a whole, possesses properties or attributes different from those of the individual composing it; but what is predicated of it is predicated of every individual ranked under it. The proposition, 'all men are fallible,' affirms that every individual man is fallible, while the proposition, 'the army is large,' affirms of the body collectively something which it does not affirm of any single individual in it. If a class were such a collective body, the Aristotelian maxim could not be true.

"The *dictum*, therefore, it is plain, means nothing more nor less than that whatever is predicated of every individual of a class may be predicated of any individual, or any number of individuals of that class. As, however, what can be predicated of anything must be a property or attribute actually possessed, we may, if we choose, leave out predication altogether, and then the maxim will appear in a still simpler shape, as follows: What belongs to every individual of a class must belong to any individual of that class. However it may be expressed, it is obviously a self-evident and indisputable truth, like the other maxims we have just been considering; hence it results "that it is only one of the principles of demonstrative reasoning, co-ordinate with many others."

Mr. Bailey further endeavours to prove, "that it is not even the sole principle of syllogistic reasoning, but only of those syllogisms which conform to the first figure."

We have attempted to describe, not to characterise this book. For a full idea of the details of Mr. Bailey's theory, and for many admirable disquisitions on cognate subjects, which we have been unable even to mention, we must refer the reader to the volume itself. Whatever may be thought of the success of this attempt to demolish the Aristotelian logic, there can be but one opinion of the ability with which it is executed. Learned, ingenious, and profound, it merits the attention of every logician; while Mr. Bailey's orderly arrangement, singularly lucid style, and cleverness in illustration, will make his book intelligible and interesting to the general reader.

The British Metropolis in 1851. A classified Guide to London; so arranged as to show, in separate chapters, every object in London interesting to special tastes and occupations. London: Arthur Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS volume of 300 pages will prove a most valuable companion to residents in, as well as visitors to, the British Metropolis. It contains a mass of detailed information, to which, of course, mere guide books cannot pretend, brought down to the very latest period. Even the recent advance of omnibus fares is noted. The value, fulness, and diversity of information supplied are highly creditable to the industry and taste of the editor who has been aided in his work by many eminent and scientific men. In fact, a more complete synopsis of all that is interesting in the great metropolis we have never met with. The book contains several maps of a simple description for the purpose of enabling visitors to see, at one view, a list of those objects of interest surrounding some principal point of attraction—an arrangement calculated to obviate, in many instances, much loss of time. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the variety of its information without quoting the heads of the nineteen chapters into which it is divided. Suffice it to say, that it literally fulfils the promise of the title-page in noticing "every object in London interesting to special tastes and occupations," besides supplying a vast fund of information of general interest. As an example of its completeness we may mention that in the chapter on Art, not only is a list given of all the picture galleries, public and private, of any moment, but a detailed catalogue of their contents. We judge that is the intention of the editor to issue, from time to time, revised editions of the book, bringing information down to the latest period. It is printed in double columns, after the fashion of Murray's Guide Books, and is prefaced by an engraving of the Great Exhibition, a brief account of its origin, description of the building, and synopsis of its contents.

Mr. Z. M. Lowry, of Portville, Cattaraugus County, says, in one of our American contemporaries, that he has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the *Cattaraugus Whig*, that the War Department has passed a resolution in favour of adopting this "ingenious destructive power."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A DINNER WITH NARVAEZ.—Soon after our presentation at Court we were invited to dine with Gen. Narvaez, the Prime Minister of the Queen. The entertainment was in every respect superb, and worthy of the distinguished personage by whom it was given. Everything was in the French style, and of the most superior quality. Though I made an exceedingly moderate repast, scarcely touching an article that was placed before me, yet I venture to say that my plate was changed at least thirty times. The service was of the most beautiful china, while the knives, forks, and spoons of the dessert, were of solid gold. The general effect of the table was both that of taste and elegance. The banqueting-room was illuminated by an infinite number of candles, and though unpretending in its decorations, was nevertheless very rich and appropriate. The conduct of our host was characterised by a remarkable degree of good breeding. Though no toasts were given or healths drunk, yet conviviality and lively conversation prevailed, and the affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of every one present. The guests on this occasion numbered about fifty, the greater part of whom were Spaniards and officers of the Government. General Narvaez played the agreeable in a gentlemanly manner; though he never for a moment departed from the high dignity due to his position, or the proud and lofty bearing so eminently characteristic of the man. In his personal appearance he is not above the middle height, rather inclined to stoutness, and possessing a stern and impressive countenance, set in a frame of raven whiskers, and lit up with a pair of keen and darkly-glittering eyes. He looks like a man of indomitable courage and changeless will; and seems admirably calculated to win the confidence and excite the admiration of a rude and restless soldiery. Though not an orator, yet he has a deep and full-toned voice, which arrests the attention and falls upon the ear like the low booming of distant artillery. Since he has been in power the condition of public affairs in Spain has been gradually improving; and a greater degree of security to life and property maintained. He is a strict disciplinarian, a shrewd and accomplished statesman, a wily diplomatist, and a man of strong and well-balanced intellect.—*An Attaché's Sketches of Spain.*

THE PALM-HOUSE AT KEW.—But now let us direct our attention to the building, which is the peculiar pride and glory of the gardens—the palm house. The sunlight falls on its pale green roof, as we draw near, and approach a light, lofty, and graceful structure. This is a kind of forest prison, the region of palms and plantains. Entering, I passed at once into the tropics, and recognised all the majesty of the East. There are the specimens of the most magnificent vegetation in the world, expanding in the heat, struggling to the light, warm, rich, graceful, and abundant. A flush rises to the brow; you are stepping to a bath to bathe in beauty! It is a fine genial sensation, as if you were going to shut up, and grow a little on your own account. You half expect the little girl, who is peering at the plantain, to blossom too. You begin by walking round the sides, and you gaze upwards at the grand fan-like leaves arching all abroad in a majestic languor. That is a specimen of cocoa-nut. Yon is a gigantic banana, with a dense bunch of fruit hustled together, from which descends a kind of bell-rose, bearing a large purple blossom as a handle. At one end of the house you come to a tub of papyrus, with its green stalks or rods. It was from the pith—a white pith—of this that the ancients prepared thin paper. Note, too, the Caffe-bread. Note, likewise, the strange *cycas*, with spiral ladder-like leaves, and note him with interest, for "similar plants," says Sir William Hooker, the director of the gardens, "have been found fossilized in the oolite formation of England, as at Portland Island." That plant's ancestor, or some of his kin, were dwellers here, and are represented now, by stones, in a formation older than chalk! Turning at the end, you may see as you pass along, what looks like a dense frozen block of mud, but above it—like penons over a castle—round airy green leaves trail: this is *Elephant's Foot*. You will think of our Indian brothers as you mark also the *mango tree*, with pale primrose-coloured blossoms. If you are fond of coffee, you have one chance of seeing it, which, in these days of chicory and roasted beans, will be agreeable; for our Palm House has some specimens of it—light and sad-looking, with its berries on it, as a pilgrim bears his beads. But I must strongly particularize one grand specimen of vegetation—the *Pandanus furcatus*, or Screw Pine—throwing up his heavy leaves like a fountain. And our hospitality is excited by a thin, slim tree, of bright brown—the tree known as mahogany.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN THE CITY.—At the City Court of Sewers, Sir Peter Laurie attended with Mr. B. S. Phillips and Mr. Richard Williams, as a deputation from the committee for the Peel statue, and informed the commissioners that the committee had named two places as eligible for the bronze statue of the illustrious statesman; one site was the western end of Cheap-side, and the other the eastern end of the Royal Exchange. The deputation wished to know whether there would be any objection to the first-named site, as that appeared the most eligible. Further information as to the size of the statue at the base, and other technical details, being required, the matter was dropped until the information can be supplied to the commissioners.

GLEANINGS.

Among the articles found in the Exhibition, and deposited with the police, are 75 parasols and 175 silk handkerchiefs. A silver watch, and two or three purses, with money enclosed therein, are also included in the unclaimed list.

A pork butcher at Nottingham supplied, a few days since, above a ton of pork pies for a single day's consumption in the refreshment-rooms of the Great Exhibition.

Some idea of the extent of steel pen manufacture will be formed from the statement, that nearly 150 tons of steel are employed annually for this purpose, producing upwards of 250,000,000 pens.

The population of South Australia, according to the Census just taken, is about sixty-four thousand.

The Recorder of London remarked last week, that however many foreigners there might be in this country, he had got none of them in the calendar, and, he was happy to add, a smaller number than usual of his own countrymen.

Mr. Batty, who must have been at enormous expense in the erection and fitting-up of his Hippodrome at Kensington, is said to be losing some two or three hundred pounds a week.

The plan of preaching in the open air on Sundays, for the benefit of those who attend no place of worship, has been successfully carried on in Chester for the last six Sundays, by Dissenters.

Some rascal has stolen a Connecticut clock from the *New York Mirror* office. Whereupon the editor remarks:—"All we have to say is, that the clock never went before, and but for the principle involved in the case we should say nothing about it."

A FRIGHTFUL PROSPECT.—In the last century, says *Chambers*, Dr. Ritchie, an amiable Glasgow divine, introduced into his church an organ. The daring innovation was brought into question at the next meeting of the Presbytery; and one of the disputants, a country clergyman, said:—"I have a little boy at home, who once took a fancy to a whistle, and a whistle he would have; and suppose you indulge the *fasty* congregation of St. Andrew's with their organ, what is to prevent others from applying—one for a flute, another for a fiddle—or, perhaps, a Highland congregation demanding a BAG-PIPE?" There was no resisting this *argumentum ad absurdum*. The organ was rejected by a triumphant majority. Fortunately for Dr. Ritchie, he soon afterwards received a call to Edinburgh, which he accepted. On his leaving Glasgow there appeared a caricature, representing the reverend divine as a sturdy strolling musician, bearing an organ before him, on which he was grinding, "We'll gang nee mair to you toon."

BIRTHS.

May 11, in the city of Davenport, on the Upper Mississippi River, state of Iowa, America, the wife of JOHN DREW, late of Burlington Arcade and Piccadilly, of a son.

June 15, at 150, Bath-street, Glasgow, the wife of J. W. HORN, Esq., of Renfrew, near Glasgow, of a daughter.

June 22, at Lissom-grove, Mrs. SAMUEL K. BLAND, of a daughter.

Lately, at Bugle-street, Southampton, Mrs. JOHN SHALDERS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 14, at the Independent Chapel, Stourbridge, by the Rev. J. Richards, Mr. THOMAS FROST to SARAH MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. F. OLIVER; all of Shrewsbury.

June 17, at Robert-street Chapel, Grosvenor-square, London, by the Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, Mr. FRANCIS MILNE, of Manchester, to MARY, only daughter of the late J. W. DAWSON, Esq., also of Manchester.

June 17, at Wandsbeck, Denmark, by Adolph Ulrich Hansen, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Mr. JOHN KINGSLY, of 1, Carlton-villas, Holloway, to HARRIET BURNETT, only surviving daughter of J. KEARNEY, Esq.

June 19, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. R. Fletcher, the Rev. G. W. CLAPHAM, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, second son of the late W. Clapham, Esq., attorney, of Burton, Westmoreland, to RACHEL, second daughter of Mr. POWERS, of Manchester.

June 19, Mr. S. WALLIS, of Barton Lodge, to EMMA, the only daughter of F. SHARP, Esq., of Obelisk House, Findon, Northamptonshire.

June 19, at the Cathedral, Cork, by the Rev. W. H. Saunders, vicar of Carrigtwall, ARTHUR, second son of the late J. SAUNDERS, Esq., of the said city, to MARY MADELINE MEADE, second daughter of W. C. LOGAN, Esq., of Ballincurrig, near Cork.

June 24, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Melton-road, Oakham, by the Rev. J. Jenkinson, Mr. THOMAS ISLIP, of Crick Cottage, Northamptonshire, to Miss M. R. BARLOW, granddaughter of the late Mr. E. BEAVER, of Oakham.

DEATHS.

June 4, at Eddington, near Herne Bay, aged 73, the Rev. W. C. LOVELESS, for many years missionary in India in connexion with the London Missionary Society.

June 10, at the residence of her mother, in Stoke's Croft, Bristol, in her 21st year, after many years' severe suffering, ALICIA CONNOR BYLAND, granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Byland, of Bristol.

June 13, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 54, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., solicitor, of Hallatrow, Somerset.

June 13, at Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 88, THOMAS WRIGHT HILL, Esq., father of the Recorder of Birmingham, and also of Rowland Hill, Esq., the author of the Penny Postage system.

June 13, at Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 91st year, THOMAS PHILLIPS, Esq., late member of the Medical Board of Bengal, founder of the Llandover School, likewise of several Scholarships in St. David's College, Lampeter, to which College he had for many years past been a munificent benefactor.

June 14, at Brighton, Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES MALCOLM.

June 14, at Gosfield-hall, Essex, suddenly, aged 73, EDWARD GEORGE BARNARD, Esq., M.P.

June 15, in Dean's-yard, Westminster, after a long and painful illness, aged 62, WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., for upwards of forty years an officer of the House of Commons.

June 17, at Pentreath, near Alfriston, in his 81st year, JOHN GIBSON, Esq., only brother of the late Rev. Thomas Gibson, of Yoxhall Lodge.

June 18, in Clarges-street, Sir CHARLES BANNERMAN, Bart.

June 18, at his residence, in Gloucester-place, aged 68, Sir DAVID SCOTT, Bart., K.H.

June 18, at Battersea, at the house of her son-in-law, in her 96th year, REBECCA, relict of J. WILLMOTT, Esq.

June 18, at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, in his 88th year, JAMES MILLAR, Esq.

June 20, at Spaldwick, Hunts, in his 75th year, Mr. WILLIAM ASHTON, farmer. He was the oldest friend of the Dissenting interest in that village; and family records show, that he and his ancestors had been connected with that cause more than a century and a half.

June 20, at Stoke Newington, in her 54th year, HARRIET, wife of J. TYLOR, of Warwick-lane, London.

THE GREENWICH ELECTION.—Two gentlemen, both in the Whig-Radical interest, Mr. Alderman Salomans and Mr. Alderman Wile, are candidates for the representation of this borough. The professions of both are so similar that the contest is one of personal qualifications. That Mr. Salomans is liable to be excluded from his seat on the same grounds as Baron Rothschild, seems to be in his favour with the electors, inasmuch as he promises to essay a more vigorous procedure than the member for the City, and to resign if unsuccessful. The friends of both parties have held numerous meetings. The nomination takes place to-morrow. Mr. Montagu Chambers, the barrister, has put out an address intimating that he has been requested to contest the borough, and engaging to do so at the next vacancy—on what "interest" it is impossible from his address to discover.

The abolition of death-punishment was enacted by the French revolutionists of 1848. Three years have passed away, and the son of Victor Hugo is condemned in Paris to six months' imprisonment for writing an article against the punishment of death!

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a salve fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paroxysms, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; and the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, B.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, B.N.; Captain Edwards, B.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Salvator's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Urs and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 5, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 30th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonial of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Securities has been very quiet again during the past week. Many of the members of the "House" are taking an early holiday, and many more having realized the half-yearly dividends, have sold out. The public, either on account of the depressed state of trade, or of the flatness of the Stock Market, decline to invest, and the funds are left to the tender mercies of the "Bears." It is very possible, therefore, that a decline from the present rates may shortly take place. Consols have fluctuated since our last, between 96½ and 96¾, and at present are marked at 9 1/8—one eighth lower than at our last writing. Bank Stock is firm at 212½.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	250
Bank Stock ..	212 1/2	—	212 1/2	—	212 1/2	213
Exchq. Bills...	44 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	46 pm.	46 pm.
India Bonds ..	51 pm.	—	59 pm.	55 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.
Long Annuit.	17 5-16	17 5-16	17 5-16	—	—	7 1/2

A very moderate amount of business has been done in the Foreign Market. Peruvian has been fluctuating on account of unfavourable news, and Mexican has rallied to 34½. Other securities remain almost unaltered. The following are the prices:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 88½; Ditto, New Bonds, 1829 and 1839, 87½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 55½; Chilean Bonds, Three per Cent., 64½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 34½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 87½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 33 4/5; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102 1/2; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 60½.

The Share Market is still very dull, but prospects are undoubtedly brightening. Prices have fluctuated very much during the past week, rising on Saturday in some cases more than one per cent., but again receding yesterday. The traffic returns, however, are extremely favourable, amounting to more than £55,000 over the week's receipts of last year. The following table will show the amount of increase during twenty-three weeks of the present and preceding year on some of the principal lines. We take it from the *Mark Lane Express*:

Lines.	1851.	1850.	Increase.
Caledonian	£30,103	£21,553	£18,548
East Lancashire	50,929	70,722	20,207
Edinburgh and Glasgow	55,800	78,061	7,219
Great Northern	156,350	69,210	129,140
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	92,050	77,811	14,939
Great Western	388,349	360,215	28,134
Lancashire and Yorkshire	350,655	294,583	56,000
London and North Western	1,034,715	1,008,805	45,910
London, Brighton, and South Coast	218,713	200,864	17,849
London and South Western	238,116	218,197	19,919
Midland	491,030	490,714	316
North Staffordshire	149,076	90,085	12,941
South Eastern and Dover	266,579	251,933	34,696
York and North Midland	187,381	158,794	9,188
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	321,076	308,654	18,392

That the present week will show no falling off from this encouraging statement, we may gather from the fact that large numbers are taking advantage of the excursion trains to town to see the Great Exhibition. Last week alone the extra traffic amounted to nearly 200,000.

Trade in the provinces is increasing, and the Corn Market is very firm.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96 1/2	Brazil	88
Do. Account	98	Ecuador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent ..	91 1/2
3½ New	98 1/2	French 3 percent ..	58
Long Annuities	71	Granada	17 1/2
Bank Stock	213	Mexican 5 per cent. new	34 1/2
India Stock	261	Portuguese	7 1/2
Excheq. Bills—June	46 pm.	Russian	10 1/2
India Bonds	51 pm.	Spanish 5 percent	20
Long Annuit.	—	Ditto 3 percent	40 1/2

final dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound, on the separate estate, on Thursday, June 26, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—W. Smith, Curtain-road, timber merchant, fourth div. of 2d., on Thursday, June 26, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—S. Benton, Fore-street, linendraper, second div. of 1d., on Thursday, June 26, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Dawson, Northfleet, Kent, and elsewhere, shipowner, first div. of 2s. 6d., on Thursday, June 26, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—W. Dicken, Brentford-end, Isleworth, grocer, third dividend of 2s. 6d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. Ford, Richmond, licensed victualler, second div. of 2d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—E. Benassit, Lime-street, wine merchant, second div. of 5d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—B. Bayly, Folkestone, grocer, second div. of 1d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—C. A. Harris, Bushey, Hertfordshire, and Great Grimsby, flax-spinner, first div. of 3d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—E. M. Knott and J. Glass, Ordnance-warehouse, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, and Blackfriars-road, coal-merchants, first div. of 2s. 1d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 23.

The quantity of Wheat offering from the neighbouring countries this morning was small, and was taken by the millers at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. With Foreign we were pretty well supplied from the Black Sea, Mediterranean, and Baltic Ports, but prices were the turn dearer, with a good demand. Flour readies sale, and 1s. per sack and barrel higher. Barley without material alteration. Beans and Peas fully as dear. Having a good supply of Oats from the Continent, prices must be noted 1s. per qr. cheaper than on Monday last, but at this reduction there was a tolerably free sale. Linseed Cakes unaltered.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE	
JUNE 14.		SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	29. 11d.	Wheat	39s. 0d
Barley	24 6	Barley	21 3
Oats	20 1	Oats	19 7
Rye	26 1	Rye	25 2
Beans	30 10	Beans	29 6
Peas	28 6	Peas	27 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 23.

To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with each kind of foreign stock, but the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts exhibited a material falling off; nevertheless, and notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably good, the Beef trade ruled very inactive, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last, whilst a total clearance was not effected. The highest quotation for the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Although the numbers of Sheep were somewhat extensive, the demand for that description of stock was tolerably firm, at fully Friday's prices, which were 2d. per 8lbs. lower than on Monday. The very plump old Downs sold at 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was good, moved off steadily, at fully the late decline in value. The highest figure was 5s. per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight 200 came fresh to hand per railway. We had a very dull inquiry for Calves, but no actual decline took place in prices. In Pigs, next to nothing was doing, at last week's currency.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal.....	3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0	Pork.....	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs	
Friday....	865	12,250	234	320
Monday ..	3,518	33,080	411	385

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 23.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Superior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 0 .. 3s. 4
Prime large 2s. 10 .. 3s. 0	Prime ditto 3s. 6 .. 3s. 8
Prime small 3s. 0 .. 3s. 2	Veal..... 3s. 0 .. 3s. 10
Large Pork 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4	Small Pork.. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,120 firkins of Butter, and 1,640 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 3,190 casks of Butter, and 740 bales of Bacon. Since our last we have had a good business doing in Irish Butter. Dutch suddenly advanced 4s. to 6s. per cwt., which caused an increased inquiry for the finest descriptions of Irish, and in some instances a slight advance was realized; but towards the close of the week Dutch receded about 5s. per cwt., which tended to quiet the market. Bacon is selling better—a fair business transacted during the week, at little variation in prices. Stocks and deliveries for week ending June 21:—

BUTTER.	BACON.
Stock. Delivery.	Stock. Delivery.
1849	8,480 4,600
1850	8,460 2,700
1851	9,010 4,240

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 23.—We have a steady trade, without any alteration in prices. Fresh Butter being now of more uniform quality, does not present so wide a range in value. Dorset, fine weekly, 7s. to 8s. per cwt. do middling, 6s. to 7s.; Devon, 6s. to 7s.; Fresh, 7s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 5d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—With the exception of occasional inquiries for Cloverseed at low prices to hold over, nothing of interest has of late taken place in the Seed market. To day business was again dull, and no quotable change occurred in prices. Canaryseed was difficult to quit.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 50s.

Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)....£8 10s. to £10 0s.

Cow Grass (nominal)..... £— to £—

Turf (per cwt.)..... 16s. to 21s.

Rapeseed, (per last)....new £25 to £27. old £— to £—

Ditto Cake (per ton)..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.

Mustard (per bushel) white....6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.

Coriander (per cwt.)..... 16s. to 24s.

Canary (per quarter) new....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.

Tares, Winter, per bush....3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal

Caraway (per cwt.)..... new 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.

Turnip, white (per bush.)—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.

Cloverseed..... red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 58s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 35s. to 50s.

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 35s. to 45s.

Linseed (per qr.)....Baltic 42s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.

Linseed Cake (per ton)..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.

Rape Cake (per ton)..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.

Hempseed, small (per qr.)....32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.

Tares (per qr.)..... small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 23.—Our reports from the principal districts of the plantation, for the most part, state a considerable increase of fly and lice, and there is every present appearance of a blight. Our trade is firm at the annexed quotations. Duty, £100,000.

Sussex Pockets

Weald of Kent

Mid and East Kent

80s. to 90s.

88s. to 100s.

90s. to 100s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, June 23.—We have had no arrivals since our last report, nor are any more expected this season. There is no improvement in price this week: the few old potatoes left salesmen are anxious to get rid of at any figure. In closing the report for this season we are happy to say, at present the crops are looking well.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 23.

For the time of year, the delivery of Tallow last week—959 casks—was tolerably good; whilst the arrivals exceeded 1,900 casks, mostly from Australia. On the whole, the demand rules inactive, at but little alteration in prices. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. For forward delivery very few sales are reported. Town Tallow, 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...					
Casks. 8,396	Casks. 8,096	Casks. 23,304	Casks. 24,733	Casks. 37,698	
50s. 0d. 4s. 6d.	38s. 6d. 36s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	
rice of Y.C. to	to to to	to to to	to to to	to to to	
50s. 6d. 45s. 0d.	38s. 0d. 37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	
Delivery last week	843	1,208	1,132	946	959
Do. from 1st June	3,135	4,979	2,470	3,484	2,936
Arrived last week	1,832	484	1,146	809	1,912
Do. from 1st June	2,432	5,546	1,301	2,592	4,100
Price of Town ...	53s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 23.—The imports of Wool into London last week were large, being 15,599 bales. Of this quantity 5,303 bales came from Port Phillip, 6,803 from Sydney, 1,238 from Van Diemen's Land, 491 from Swan River, 766 from the Cape of Good Hope, 345 from Valparaiso, 380 from Odessa, and the rest from Egypt, &c. The market is quiet. From Germany the advices are favourable as to the wool hairs.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—SCOTCH.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool is still limited, consumers only taking for immediate wants, in hopes of doing better at the clips. White Highland none. Crossed and Cheviot Wools are still much neglected, and anything doing will be at rates in favour of the buyers.

	s. d. s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0 to 10 0
White Highland do.	11 6 12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10 9 12 0
Do. do. washed	11 0 13 0
Laid Cheviot do. unwashed	11 6 14 0
Do. do. washed	14 0 17 9</

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

(50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

R E A L E N T A A R A B I C A F O O D,
a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicines of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulence, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spasm, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabic Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabic Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

STUART DE DECIES,
"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,600.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadowe, Glebe, Shillehane, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849.

"SIR.—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabic Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-Terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KJNG, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"W. M. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. B. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps and spasms, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Bridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir.—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulence, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a succour of it every morning.

"WALTER HEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.

"ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,848.)

"Nasing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabic Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half

the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should

be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,862.)

"Oatsacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanx for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabic Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burden to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. I have done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 23s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 2s. 6d.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Barry & Co.; Evans, Leech & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.

In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutrient part of our aliment does.

IT'S FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibres to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatus and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganising and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *anil rheum*, *scald head*, *erysipelas*, *white swelling*, *scarlet fever*, *measles*, *small pox*, *chicken or kite pox*, *superficial ulcers*, *boils*, *carbuncles*, *puritus* or *itch*, *eruptions*, *blotches*, *excoriations*, and *itching*, *burning* sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain*, *heat*, *calculi*, *diabetes*, or *strangury*, *excess* or *deficiency* of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *neuritis*, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *h-potis* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia*, *cough*, *asthma*, *tuberculosis*, *cough*, *expectoration*, and *final consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation*, *indigestion*, *sick headache*, *vomiting*, *loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain*, *spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *its dolourous*, or *neuralgia*, *chorio*, or *St. Vitus's dance*, *hysteria*, *palsy*, *epilepsy*, *manic*, *idiot*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes*, *ophthalmia*; to the *ears*, *otorrhoea*; to the *Throat*, *bronchitis*, *croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving

and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

It is thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small pox, chicken or kite pox, stumps, quinsy, worms, *variolous* sores, colds, catarrhs, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

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To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

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4 Sauce Ladies..	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	1 3 0
4 Salt Spoons..	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
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